United Nations S/2008/773

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2008

Original: English

Letter dated 10 December 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in accordance with paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 1807 (2008), I have the honour to submit herewith the final report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I would appreciate it if the present letter, together with its enclosure, were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) R. M. Marty M. **Natalegawa**
Chairman

Enclosure

Letter dated 21 November 2008 from the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004)

The members of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo have the honour to transmit herewith the final report of the Group prepared pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of Security Council resolution 1807 (2008).

(*Signed*) Jason **Stearns**

(*Signed*) Dinesh **Mahtani**

(*Signed*) Mouctar Kokouma **Diallo**

(*Signed*) Peter **Danssaert**

(*Signed*) Sergio **Finardi**

Final report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. Methodology

1. The Group of Experts submitted its interim report on 28 July 2008. By his letter dated 6 August 2008 (S/2008/526), the Secretary-General appointed two experts, Mr. Peter Danssaert (Belgium, arms) and Mr. Sergio Finardi (Italy, aviation), to replace two members who were not able to continue their functions. The Group continued to be assisted by Ms. Francesca Jannotti Pecci, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Secretariat, and Mr. Brian Johnson-Thomas, consultant (aviation). The Group began the second part of its mandate with consultations with United Nations officials and diplomatic missions. The Group arrived in Kinshasa on 16 August 2008 to begin 12 weeks of field work in the region.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1807 (2008), the Group has continued with its case study approach, focusing on North and South Kivu provinces, the most violent region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, focusing in particular on the *Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda-Forces combattantes abacunguzi* (FDLR-FOCA) and the *Congres national pour la defense du peuple* (CNDP).

3. Pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1807 (2008), the Group has also investigated individuals who have committed violations of international humanitarian law by targeting women and children, who have impeded the disarmament process, and who have recruited child soldiers. The Group has worked in close collaboration with MONUC, relevant United Nations agencies and local organizations on these matters.

4. As requested by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 1807 (2008), the Group has investigated arms shipments to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of which exporting countries have failed to notify the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004).

5. The Group also monitored the implementation by Member States of targeted travel and financial measures imposed against individuals and entities listed by the Committee.[1]

6. Pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 1807 (2008), the Group has examined the link between natural resources and the financing of illegal armed groups.

7. The Group met with many different interlocutors during its fieldwork, including the civilian and military authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other regional States, national and international civil aviation authorities, staff of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), traders, air and land transport companies, and former and current militia members.

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[1] http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/pdf/1533_list.pdf.

Standards of evidence

8. The Group used evidentiary standards recommended by the report of the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (S/2006/997), relying on authentic documents and, wherever possible, on first-hand, on-site observations by the experts themselves. Otherwise, the Group corroborated information by using at least three independent and reliable sources.

9. Given the nature of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, there are few documents that provide incontrovertible proof of weapons transfers to non-governmental armed groups. The Group has therefore based much of its research into arms supply and recruitment on verified eyewitness testimony from members of local communities, ex-combatants and current members of armed groups. In the cases of former soldiers and officers of armed groups, the Group conducted the interviews in a neutral place, often the MONUC demobilization camp in Goma, and whenever possible recorded the interviews on video or audio tape. Those interviews have been put in a United Nations archive. All of these ex-combatants came straight from their armed group to MONUC, without passing through CNDP, FDLR or *Forces armees de la Republique Democratique du Congo* (FARDC) detention facilities, where they could have been influenced.

10. The Group does not have subpoena powers or the ability to interview witnesses under oath, and has relied on Member States for access to confidential documents and data. It has written 120 letters to Governments and private companies in this regard, with varying degrees of success. It has, nonetheless, been able to obtain telephone records, bank statements, flight records, cargo manifests, land registry documents, private e-mail correspondence and customs declarations related to its investigations.

11. The Group has benefited from the cordial collaboration of Congolese institutions in its efforts to obtain material evidence. The Prosecutor's Office seconded a magistrate in Goma who helped subpoena information judged by the Group to be relevant to its mandate.

12. In order to ensure the physical security of some of its sources, the Group decided to convey to the Security Council a separate confidential annex containing the most sensitive evidence.

13. The Group has attached to the present report all annexes it deems essential for making its case. Other lengthy documents, including telephone records and land registry documents, are available in United Nations archives.

II. Political context

14. There has been a serious escalation of fighting in North Kivu since the Group submitted its interim report to the Security Council on 28 July 2008. Following a skirmish in Ntamugenga (Rutshuru territory) on 28 August 2008, between FARDC and CNDP forces, large-scale hostilities broke out on several fronts in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, pitting FARDC, FDLR, the Coalition of Congolese Patriotic Resistance (PARECO) and various Mai-Mai groups against CNDP. This new round of hostilities has displaced 250,000 people and prompted CNDP to withdraw from the Amani programme in late August 2008.

15. The fighting peaked on 8 October 2008, when CNDP briefly took control of the Rumangabo military camp (Rutshuru territory), capturing a large stockpile of weapons and ammunition from FARDC. MONUC tried to broker a disengagement plan, but fighting erupted again on 26 October, with CNDP taking over Rumangabo again and advancing to within several kilometres of Goma.

16. This escalation has been accompanied by numerous developments relevant to the mandate of the Group, including widespread child recruitment by various armed groups, the influx of weapons and ammunition and violence against women and children.

17. Two parallel processes have guided the approach of the international community to the conflict: the Amani programme, in which the 22 armed groups engaged in talks to implement decisions agreed on in the *Actes d'engagement* of 23 January 2008; and the Nairobi communiqué (S/2007/679), signed by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, regarding armed groups that constitute a threat to security in the region. There has been little progress in either process, although in South Kivu the Amani programme has had more success than in North Kivu.

18. The Group continues to see tension between its mandate and the political process. Funds that members of the Congolese Government provided to feed and house the Rally for Unity and Democracy (RUD)-Urunana and PARECO militia around Kasiki (Lubero territory) could be interpreted as support to a non-governmental armed group; the diplomatic activities of CNDP representatives in Uganda and Rwanda could be seen as important in engaging CNDP politically, whereas the Group believes their presence in both countries has also allowed them to rally funds and organize supplies.

III. Case study I: *Congres national pour la defense du peuple*

19. CNDP is a political movement with a military wing called the Congolese National Army (ANC). Its political headquarters is based in Kitchanga and Kilolirwe (Masisi territory), led by its chairman, General Laurent Nkunda, while its military wing, which falls under Nkunda's command, is led by General Bosco Ntaganda, who was listed on the Committee's assets freeze and travel ban in November 2005 and is currently based in Runyoni (Rutshuru).

20. CNDP control an estimated 4,000 to 7,000 soldiers. After the 26 October 2008 offensive, CNDP connected its previously separated western and eastern sectors by taking the strategically key town of Rutshuru. It now controls roughly a third of Masisi and Rutshuru territories.

21. CNDP reorganized its political leadership on 3 October 2008. Deogratias Nzabarinda is now the executive secretary, and Kambasu Ngeve is his deputy. Rene Abandi became the commissioner for foreign affairs, while Major Castro Mbera was named commissioner of finance and Philo Sankara was appointed his deputy. Colonel Innocent Gahizi was maintained as the chief logistics officer. These are also some of CNDP leaders the Group considers the most important in fund-raising in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and abroad. In November 2008, the military structure of CNDP was also reorganized into five operational sectors under the

command of Colonels Sultani Makenga, Eric Geriat, Munyakazi, Eric Ruohimbere and Claude Mucho.

22. CNDP is a sophisticated organization that has set up its own state-like apparatus with administrators, taxes, a flag, two websites, a radio station, ideological training courses and its own military hospital.

A. Political support

23. CNDP has a political and financial support network that is active throughout the Great Lakes region and spans several continents. Representatives of CNDP are active in Kigali and Kampala, where they meet regularly with embassies. Most contribute voluntarily for ideological reasons. CNDP has a particularly strong appeal for the Congolese Tutsi diaspora.

24. CNDP operates two websites (www.kivupeace.org and www.cndp-congo.org):

(a) Both websites feature regular news flashes and updates on military and political developments in the Congo with a strong slant in favour of CNDP and against the Government. Both websites have been used to contest investigations of CNDP abuses by the United Nations and international human rights groups. Kivupeace.org has received over 242,000 visits since its creation;

(b) The websites are an important vector for CNDP ideology. They are critical tools for public relations and potentially for fund-raising. The Group considers supporting such websites as "the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities, including financing" , as set out by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807. The website Kivupeace.org has a PayPal link for donations, although it has not been used for any significant contributions to date. The website cndp-congo.org offers a membership form, which supporters are supposed to submit via e-mail to a CNDP e-mail address, whereupon they will be contacted for a contribution;

(c) Several CNDP leaders have e-mails linked to the website that they use for public relations and communicating with CNDP support networks;

(d) Both websites are registered at Melbourne IT, Limited and hosted on the Yahoo! server. The Group has written to these companies, informing them that their support of the sites could be considered as support to a non-governmental Congolese armed group. The registrant name for the Kivupeace website is Vincent Mbera.

B. Military support and recruitment

25. The Group believes that CNDP captures most of its weapons and ammunition during offensives against FARDC. It seized large weapons stocks at Kikuku and Mushaki in December 2007 and during two subsequent attacks on Rumangabo in October 2008. In September 2008, CNDP looted the Katsiro weapon depot. To transport the arms, CNDP needed four trucks, each with the capacity to carry six metric tons. They obtained seven 82 mm mortars, four 60 mm mortars, one 75 mm recoilless rocket launcher, eight heavy machine guns, one 14 mm mortar, 22 rocket-propelled grenades, 130 AK-47 assault rifles, and ammunition for the mortars and

rifles. On 8 October 2008 in Rumangabo, CNDP reportedly captured two multiple rocket launchers and various other heavy weapons. According to MONUC officers, during the fighting in Rutshuru town in early November 2008, CNDP captured up to 12 FARDC trucks full of ammunition.

26. Corruption within FARDC has allowed for complicity with CNDP at high levels within the military hierarchy, further undermining the national army and facilitating the transfer of weapons and ammunition to CNDP. The commander of the FARDC 7th integrated brigade, Colonel Rigobert Manga, was suspended from his command and is being investigated for alleged mutiny when CNDP seized Nyanzale on 6 September 2008. During a similar incident in November 2007, the 15th integrated brigade was also overrun by CNDP troops in Kikuku and Nyanzale, losing a large stockpile of weapons and ammunition. According to high-ranking FARDC intelligence officials, 15th brigade officers may have been complicit in that defeat as well, but the 8th military region did not initiate any investigations into the matter.

27. According to numerous CNDP ex-combatants, several shipments of uniforms to the rebels from Rwanda have taken place. Seven soldiers gave individually recorded testimony that they had received new uniforms with Rwandan flags on the shoulder, and that they had to remove the flag with a razor. One former combatant said he was present when Vincent Mwambutsa, General Nkunda's uncle and a CNDP official, brought a truck with uniforms to Bunagana over the Ugandan border crossing. The Group has obtained such a Rwandan flag from an international humanitarian official who found it in a CNDP compound in Kitchanga (Masisi territory).

28. In October 2008, Rwandan security services seized a shipment of uniforms destined for CNDP at Kanombe airport in Kigali. According to diplomatic sources, a forklift broke open the crate containing the uniforms, whereupon the police confiscated the shipment and arrested several individuals. The shipment reportedly originated in Boston, Massachusetts, United States. On 19 November 2008, the Government of Rwanda informed the Group that Rwandan police had arrested an individual named Claude Nsegiyumva in this connection. The Government also informed the Group that the individual has since been released, and that following investigations, no serious elements could be found against the accused individual. The Group is continuing its investigations in this regard.

29. The Group has received numerous allegations that CNDP also receives shipments of ammunition through neighbouring countries, including Rwanda and Uganda. The Group has not been able to corroborate those allegations.

C. CNDP financing

30. The Group has learned about the existence of a "pool" system of financing, a sophisticated financial network of Congolese and Rwandans in the diaspora. According to numerous sources close to CNDP, there are regular meetings in Kigali, Goma, Gisenyi, Kampala, Johannesburg, Arusha and other cities in Africa, Europe and North America where individuals contribute voluntary donations. Bank accounts controlled by CNDP agents have also been opened in Rwanda to receive financial donations from this pool. These accounts are used to disburse cash sums to appointed go-betweens who then transport the cash to CNDP leadership.

31. The Group understands from numerous interviews, including with members of the business community and CNDP defectors, that businessmen in Goma support or cultivate influence with the rebel movement by donating cash, food and other goods, including vehicles. Other businesses in Goma are also approached and strongly encouraged to make private donations or else face possible retribution. Government authorities in Goma have admitted to the Group that they are reluctant to tackle this problem as they fear security-related repercussions.

32. The Group has learned that a number of mineral-exporting companies, transport companies and fuel businesses could be acting as fronts for CNDP interests.

33. According to numerous local sources interviewed, as well as receipts (see annex 1) obtained by the Group, CNDP leaders gather hundreds of thousands of dollars in administrative taxes in the area they control. These taxes include in some areas:

(a) 10 kilograms (kg) of beans, sorghum or corn per household per harvest to feed the soldiers; $5 to $10 per year for a mud or straw house; $20 for a house with a corrugated iron roof; $30 to $50 per year for the small business owner; according to administrative officials, CNDP is in the process of instituting a poll tax as well;

(b) Charcoal taxes: the Group visited Kingi market, a five-hour walk from the edge of Virunga National Park, where it spoke with charcoal porters who informed the Group that they paid up to 3,000 Congolese francs (about $5) in tax to CNDP officers present at the market for every 30-kg bag of charcoal, worth about $18 on site. Market traders and CNDP officers told the Group that up to 300 bags passed through every day, six days a week, giving an upper limit estimate of $36,000 revenues per month from this one charcoal market alone. CNDP controls other charcoal markets around Burungu and Kitchanga as well;

(c) Road tolls for cars on the two main axes controlled by CNDP Sake-Masisi and Sake-Mweso. These tolls have shot up from between $60 and $100 for a small truck before the fighting in August 2008 to over $400 per small truck since then. Dozens of trucks used these two roads daily before the fighting, but traffic has been blocked by both sides since. Since CNDP took control of the Goma-Rutshuru road at the end of October, it has been imposing similar taxes there as well.

34. Since land has been a key component of conflict in the Kivus, the Group has conducted an analysis of land records to examine who has been buying land in CNDP-controlled areas and whether there is a link to CNDP financing. While land and cattle ownership are not lucrative enough at the moment to constitute a central cause of the conflict, they have a strong symbolic importance and are an indication of the affinities of individual businessmen:

(a) Despite the conflict, numerous businessmen reportedly close to the rebels have invested in land and cattle in CNDP territory. Among the businessmen who have purchased or invested in land in CNDP-controlled territory are Philippe Gatutsi, Fiat Felin, Damien Munyarugerero, Emmanuel Kamanzi, Tribert Rujugiro and Kampala Karitanyi. The Group has obtained the land registry documents for these concessions. According to locals, these owners have cows on their ranches and pay CNDP for protection;

(b) While many ranchers already present had no choice but to accommodate the CNDP troops, those individuals knowingly invested there after the rebels had already taken control;

(c) Since the beginning of the conflict, many cows have been brought to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from Rwanda also because of grazing restrictions recently imposed by Rwandan authorities. The Group has seen official agricultural documents showing that CNDP officers own over 1,500 cows in a small area of their territory, worth between $450,000 and $750,000, and probably own far more than that in other areas they occupy. According to ranchers, there could be as many as 180,000 cows in North Kivu, many of them in territory under CNDP control.

D. CNDP control of Bunagana border post

35. One of the principal sources of revenue for CNDP has been the control of the Bunagana customs on the Democratic Republic of the Congo/Uganda border. The Group visited this border crossing and spoke with customs agents there, in Goma and Kinshasa. The Group has evidence that CNDP made at least $700,000 in revenues from this border crossing between September 2007 and September 2008, and has strong indications that it made much more.

36. CNDP troops, under the command of Colonel Sultani Makenga, have fully controlled Bunagana since September 2007. An officer under Makenga's command, Major Castro Mbera, was put in charge of gathering revenues from the border crossing and was named finance commissioner of CNDP in October 2008. CNDP troops forced out government agents, including the police and officials of the Direction générale des recettes administratives, judiciaires, domaniales et de la participation (DGRAD), a customs authority, filling both services with its own officials.

37. The Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities nevertheless retained officials at Bunagana from three other customs authorities, the Office des douanes et accises (OFIDA), the Office congolais de contrôle (OCC) and Direction générale des migrations (DGM). CNDP officials inspected their registries once a week and forced them to share revenues.

38. According to DGRAD officials, revenues earned at Bunagana between September 2006 and September 2007 amounted to $120,000. They argued that given that the volume of traffic through Bunagana to date in 2008 has been roughly 30 per cent higher, revenues earned by CNDP should be higher this year. The Group has obtained an internal DGRAD document estimating CNDP revenues between September 2007 and September 2008 to be approximately $154,000.

39. According to interviews with OCC, CNDP imposed a 50 per cent quota share on the OCC. OCC documents show that between September 2007 and August 2008, $399,841 was given to CNDP.

40. Documents obtained by the Group indicate that CNDP had given DGM a quota of $200 per week from money the rebel group obtained from immigration fees.

41. According to OFIDA in Kinshasa, revenues received by OFIDA from Bunagana during CNDP occupation there rose more than at other customs posts

during the same period. CNDP claims that OFIDA collected 1,956,510,520 Congolese francs between September 2007 and July 2008 at Bunagana, and that CNDP has not taken any OFIDA revenues. Nonetheless, the Group has evidence from interviews that CNDP took a percentage of OFIDA taxes at Bunagana, but has not been able to establish how much this amounted to.

42. According to OFIDA, the only customs revenues that CNDP claimed were road taxes, which OFIDA normally collects. These are normally levied at a rate of $100 per large truck, $50 per medium-sized truck and $20 per car, contributing thousands of dollars a month in total to CNDP. According to Ugandan customs authorities, since CNDP began controlling Bunagana, roughly 1,800 vehicles have entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo from Uganda through Bunagana. The Group has documents showing the transfer of such taxes from OFIDA to CNDP (see annex 2). For example, between 19 September 2007 and 30 April 2008, OFIDA gave CNDP $140,919 in road and other petty taxes.

43. A form of customs fraud common elsewhere in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from which CNDP has benefited at Bunagana involves false declarations of exported or imported goods. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo a distinction is made between taxes levied on large-scale commercial movements (*déclaration définitive*), which have to be cleared by customs authorities in regional capitals such as Goma, and taxes levied on local goods, which are levied at the border (*déclaration simplifiée*). According to numerous sources within OFIDA, some economic operators choose to break up large-scale shipments and bring them through Bunagana customs as local trade in return for bribes, from which CNDP benefits.

44. Customs officials have informed the Group that in spite of a monopoly on the importation of cement into North Kivu, which has been granted to a local businessman, traders smuggle through at least 150 sacks of 50 kg cement per day in return for $1.45 per sack bribes to CNDP.

45. CNDP has reportedly provided preferential treatment to affiliated businessmen, waiving taxes on their goods:

(a) The Group has obtained customs records from the Uganda Revenue Authority showing that an articulated truck, with license plate RAB 056 RL 0447, crossed the border at Bunagana on 8 September 2008, over a week after Democratic Republic of the Congo customs officials withdrew. This entry must have been carried out with the exclusive permission of CNDP;

(b) The truck entered Bunagana six times between March and September 2008, according to documents in the Group's possession, bringing a total of 309,053 litres of fuel into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. According to several customs officials, it never paid taxes. Credible sources have identified the vehicle as belonging to Etablissement la Merveille, which is run by Rwandan businessman Steve Muvunyi. According to several sources, including two former CNDP officers, customs officials and local businessmen, Muvunyi is reported to have close connections to CNDP. Rwandan officials have identified the owner of the truck as Telesphore Ndekezi.

46. The Group has detected various flaws in the customs administration in Goma that have allowed for smuggling of a general nature, and leave open the possibility of unchecked weapons and ammunition transfers through customs points:

(a) The Group has confirmed through high-ranking OFIDA officials in Goma that once exporters paid taxes to the central bank, they would often hand their receipts to non-OFIDA staff to clear their goods at Bunagana with a simple telephone call;

(b) The Group believes that the lack of checks and balances in OFIDA, coupled with the fact that export fees are often paid in cash, which, unlike cheques or bank transfers, does not leave indelible marks in the banking system, leaves an opportunity for economic operators to undervalue goods and share kickbacks.

47. The Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities withdrew all customs agents from Bunagana on 28 August 2008, but CNDP and the Government of Uganda have continued allowing traffic through Bunagana, claiming they do not want to damage local trade or inconvenience the local population. CNDP has begun issuing its own immigration papers, which are accepted by Ugandan authorities.

E. Individual financiers of CNDP

Raphael Soriano (aka Katebe Katoto)

48. The Group obtained information that one of the financiers of CNDP is Raphael Soriano, a wealthy Congolese opposition politician originally from Katanga province in southern Democratic Republic of the Congo, but now of Belgian nationality and based in Bruges, Belgium. Mr. Soriano, also known as Katebe Katoto, had previously been alleged to have funded the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD), a Rwandan-backed rebel group of which he was vice-president briefly in 2003.

49. The Group learned through eyewitness accounts that Mr. Soriano has not only been supplying funds to CNDP, but that he was also involved in providing money and logistical support to the Forces républicaines fédéralistes (FRF), a rebel group in South Kivu that has been closely affiliated with CNDP in the past.

50. The Group has obtained copies of bank statements belonging to Nele Devriendt, the wife of Mr. Soriano, showing transfers from her account at ING Bank at Bruges. Mr. Soriano has power of attorney over this account. Among the transfers, the Group has noticed at least three that confirm verbal testimonies by the Group's sources about Mr. Soriano's links to CNDP and FRF (see annex 3):

(a) The ING Bank records confirm a transfer of $25,000 on 7 February 2006 from Ms. Devriendt's account to an account held at Banque Commerciale du Rwanda in the name of Elisabeth Uwasse, whose location is given as Gisenyi, the Rwandan border town next to Goma. In the course of its investigations, the Group has been able to establish that Ms. Uwasse is a name used by the wife of General Laurent Nkunda. The Group has also obtained a land registry document that refers to Ms. Uwasse as the wife of Laurent Mihigo. The full name of Laurent Nkunda is Laurent Nkunda Mihigo (see annex 4);

(b) The ING Bank records also confirm a transfer of $20,000 on 10 April 2006 to an account held at Centenary Rural Development Bank, Kampala (Uganda), in the name of Gendarme Rwema. Prior to obtaining this confirmation, the Group had already established from independent sources, including two former senior FRF and CNDP officers who were personally involved in these transfers, that

Mr. Soriano had sent money to Mr. Rwema, who was tasked with supplying FRF with Motorola equipment and cash for their operations. Sources close to FRF have also told the Group that they have seen Dada Abbas and Richard Tawimbi, individuals who have had various leadership functions within FRF, staying at the house of Mr. Rwema. The Group has informed the Government of Uganda of Mr. Rwema's activities;

(c) The ING Bank records also show a transfer of $60,000 on 25 January 2006 to an account held at Banque de Commerce, de Developpement et d'Industrie, a Rwandan bank, in the name of Bilal Abdul Kalim Bakizi, a Lebanese businessman based in Goma. According to testimonies received by the Group, including from a high-ranking former CNDP officer, Mr. Bilal has been used as a conduit for external funding coming in to CNDP. Mr. Bilal comes from a prominent Lebanese family, many of whose members fled Kinshasa after being accused of alleged financial involvement in the assassination of Laurent Kabila. The Group has a copy of a fax from ING Bank to Mr. Bilal, confirming that the $60,000 sent from Mr. Soriano to Mr. Bilal should be released to Ghislain Kikudji (see annex 5), who was once the Burundi representative of the Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Congo-Zaire (AFDL), the rebel movement led by Laurent Kabila. The Group has several independent testimonies from reliable sources in Goma and Bujumbura, including an official involved in the transfer, that Mr. Kikudji was a close associate of Mr. Soriano, that he was tasked with handling important cash transfers, and that he handled more than one transfer from the account of Mr. Bilal. The Group also has information that Mr. Kikudji was arrested in Rwanda in 2006 in relation to this money transfer before being handed over to the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for interrogation;

(d) The Group wrote to the Government of Rwanda on 27 October 2008 requesting details of all transactions to and from the accounts of Elisabeth Uwasse and Bilal Abdul Kalim Bakizi. The Group has also written to the Government of the United States to request its assistance in obtaining the records of United States dollar transactions relating to these accounts. At the time of submission of the report, the Rwandan authorities responded to the Group's letters referring the issue directly to the banks concerned, which the Group had previously done in one case, only to be told that the Rwandan Government reserved the right to share such information. The Group continues investigating this matter. The Group is concerned that Mr. Soriano could be using millions of dollars of allegedly embezzled money to continue financing CNDP and FRF. He is currently being prosecuted in London for his alleged role in the embezzlement of millions of dollars of Zambian State funds. According to court documents, he has kept this money, worth some $20 million, in two accounts: an account with KBC Bank in Belgium and a Swiss bank account with the Dutch bank ABN-AMRO. The Group has received documents from KBC Bank indicating that the account related to Mr. Soriano has been closed. The Group understands that the ABN-AMRO account was also closed in 2006, and continues to investigate this matter;

(e) During the escalation of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo at the end of October 2008, the Group received reports from foreign diplomats and CNDP sources that Mr. Soriano had left Belgium for Kigali, Rwanda. The Group continues to investigate his current activities related to CNDP.

Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa

51. The Group has received testimonies, including from CNDP insiders and three separate former high-ranking CNDP officers, that Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa, a presidential adviser and the founder of the Rwandan Investment Group, a Government-backed private sector conglomerate, plays a role in CNDP financing. One former high-ranking CNDP officer told the Group that he used to see Mr. Rujugiro regularly in 2006 at his farm in Kilolirwe, where he held meetings with CNDP leaders, including General Nkunda.

52. Mr. Rujugiro is from North Kivu province. He is known to have been an important backer of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) during the Rwandan civil war of 1990-1994. In April 2001, he was named (as Tibere Rujigiro) by the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[2] Mr. Rujugiro owns or has stakes in numerous businesses in Africa and the Middle East, including in the tobacco, construction, real estate and banking sectors. Mr. Rujugiro was arrested in London in October 2008 on a South African warrant for tax evasion and is due to face an extradition hearing on 28 November 2008.

53. The Group has obtained land registry documents indicating that Mr. Rujugiro owns hundreds of hectares of land in areas now controlled by CNDP. The Group has visited one of his cattle ranches in Kilolirwe (Masisi territory), on which Laurent Nkunda has set up a military operational base:

(a) Although Mr. Rujugiro purchased these properties before CNDP occupied the area, he has continued to invest in them in recent years, finalizing the purchase of two ranches totalling 300 hectares in the heart of CNDP territory in June and July 2006 (see annex 6). General Nkunda had established effective control of this area by mid-2005; CNDP was officially created in July 2006;

(b) The Group has reviewed documents showing that Mr. Rujugiro has over 650 cows on his various ranches in CNDP territory, worth between $300,000 and $400,000. Based on interviews with ranchers, agricultural officials and CNDP soldiers, it is clear that ranchers have to pay CNDP for the protection of their cattle;

(c) Land registry documents and testimony from other ranchers prove that Mr. Rujugiro has officially mandated Colonel Innocent Gahizi as the manager of his ranches to sign land documents in his name (see annexes 6 and 7). According to CNDP officials, foreign journalists and former combatants, Colonel Gahizi is one of the most influential CNDP commanders, in charge of financing and logistics and is closely in touch with Mr. Rujugiro.

54. The Group has obtained an original e-mail in electronic form sent from Mr. Gahizi to Mr. Rujugiro on 6 June 2008, in which Mr. Gahizi explains that he has all the "material" and "people" and is prepared to move towards the "city." He then asks Mr. Rujugiro "what we should do". He says, still within the context of logistics support: "That is why I have been asked to reach out to you and inform you that we won't ask for assistance until December". He also reminds Mr. Rujugiro not to forget to send "the device" he had promised. According to a former CNDP officer who saw this e-mail, Mr. Gahizi was clearly using code suggesting military operations (see annex 8).

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[2] S/2001/357, paras. 91 and 197.

55. The Group also has an electronic copy of an e-mail sent from Mr. Rujugiro to Rene Munya, an associate of his in South Africa. The Group has since established from e-mails and conversations with people close to CNDP that Mr. Munya is an active organizer and fund-raiser for CNDP. In his e-mail, Mr. Rujugiro asks Mr. Munya to clarify the identity of some financial transactions sent by a "friend" who uses multiple identities (see annex 9). The Group is investigating further whether this e-mail is related to CNDP.

56. The Group has obtained a paper copy of an e-mail from Mr. Rujugiro dated 28 August 2007, thanking a Dubai-based employee for making the necessary arrangements to pay $120,000 to cover the salaries of the "soldiers" for "our friend Laurent N" (see annex 10). The Group is in the process of confirming that this e-mail is authentic and, after contacting the e-mail server used by Mr. Rujugiro, understands that there are roughly 700 e-mail exchanges between Mr. Rujugiro and the e-mail address used by his employee and which appears on the hard copy. The server has said that this e-mail could have been manually erased or saved elsewhere if Mr. Rujugiro was sending e-mails from a mirror e-mail address. United States officials are also working on obtaining this information from the recipient's e-mail inbox, which is hosted in the United States.

F. CNDP and natural resources

57. The Group made a field visit to Rubaya, a town a few kilometres away from the Bibatama coltan mine in Masisi territory, where it was informed by a local administrator that mining police loyal to CNDP are monitoring production at the Bibatama mine. The mine itself has been a site of several conflicts over the last few years, most recently in 2006 and 2007, when CNDP clashed with FARDC and PARECO for control of the mine, which eventually was left in CNDP hands.

58. Edouard Mwangachuchu, a national senator, obtained a licence to exploit the mine in 2001. He exports the coltan through his *comptoir* (buying house) MH1. He says he has no choice but to accept the presence of CNPD and carry on working at Bibatama, as he needs money to pay $16,000 in taxes to the Government. Sources in the mining industry say General Nkunda has given him permission to remain at the concession in return for a cut of production. Mr. Mwangachuchu himself informed the Group that he pays $0.20 per kilogram of coltan exported at checkpoints set up in the vicinity of the mine, which he suspects are linked to CNDP.

59. The Group understands from interviews with mining sources and from a MONUC report that a land dispute has broken out between Mr. Mwangachuchu and Bayose Senkoke, a local businessman. CNDP has sided with Mr. Senkoke, who has partnered with Mboni Habarugira, an OCC official based in Goma, and has been given permission by CNDP to exploit part of the concession. Their product is sold to the MUNSAD *comptoir* in Goma, run by Damien Munyarugerero. Mr. Munyarugerero has been named by several sources as being close to CNDP. As mentioned above, Mr. Munyarugerero has also acquired over 600 hectares of ranch land in CNDP territory since their occupation.

60. The Group has confirmation through official export documents that MUNSAD began exporting coltan in 2008. The Bibatama mine produces hundreds of kilograms of coltan ore per week. The Group has reviewed official documents showing that MUNSAD has exported 8 tons of coltan to date in 2008, valued at $64,000 (see

annex 11). The purchaser was Trademet, a Belgian company that has indicated that it has worked with and pre-financed MUNSAD for years. MH1 produced 13.5 tons between January and May of 2008.

G. Support to CNDP by the Government of Rwanda

61. The Group has investigated allegations that the Government of Rwanda is providing support to CNDP. It has found evidence that the Rwandan authorities have been complicit in the recruitment of soldiers, including children, have facilitated the supply of military equipment, and have sent officers and units from the Rwandan Defence Force (RDF) to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of CNDP.

62. Given the nature of the support, there is little documentation available to prove Rwandan material support to CNDP. The Group has based its research on dozens of interviews with eyewitnesses to this collaboration, including former CNDP combatants and officers, members of the business community, regional intelligence officials and local eyewitnesses. These testimonies have been consistent and credible in describing the involvement of the Government of Rwanda.

63. CNDP operates recruitment networks in Rwanda. In some cases, there has reportedly been complicity by Rwandan officials in this recruitment. At the very least, it is clear that the Rwandan Government could do more to shut down these recruitment activities. Following are some examples of recruitment:

(a) Between January 2007 and October 2008, MONUC repatriated over 150 Rwandans, including 29 children, most of whom had been recruited by CNDP in Rwanda in 2007 or 2008. The Group interviewed 20 of the ex-combatants before they returned to Rwanda and obtained MONUC files for 15 additional individuals. The Group believes that these deserters represent only a fraction of the total number of soldiers recruited in Rwanda;

(b) Most were recruited by Rwandan or Congolese individuals in civilian dress. Some of the recruiters were reportedly former Rwandan army officers. Most ex-combatants said they had joined for financial reasons: they were promised large amounts of money, between $100 and $500 per month, but when they arrived in the Democratic Republic of the Congo they never received a salary and living conditions were very difficult. Several of those interviewed were captured by force by men in civilian dress;

(c) According to a dozen of these recruits, there have been incidents indicating complicity by the Rwandan authorities in their recruitment. A 12-year-old from Nkamira testified to MONUC that, "I was caught [in July 2007] while guarding cattle in our pasture in Nkamira by five armed men in military uniforms supposed to be RDF [Rwandan Defence Force], but surprisingly they came along with us and 15 others to Kilolirwe (in the Congo) via the Virunga park";

(d) Three ex-combatants testified that they had passed through the Rwandan immigration services without having their documents checked, adding that the border officials knew their recruiter. On the other side of the border, they had bribed the Democratic Republic of the Congo officials;

(e) While many new recruits pass through Goma on their way to training camps in Masisi, others pass through the Volcanoes National Park in northwestern

Rwanda. There the ex-combatants cross into the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the southern slope of the Sabinyo volcano. These forest paths are well known to locals. The Rwandan army has a military base in Kinigi, close to the Volcanoes National Park, and regularly patrols the park, but has never, as far as the Group knows, arrested any of these CNDP recruits;

(f) According to a recorded interview with a former Congolese CNDP combatant, a 16-year-old from Tongo, "We used to get new recruits from Rwanda, we went to pick them up at border in park, by Sabinyo volcano. The Rwandan army brought these recruits, including children, to the border and then went back". Two other former CNDP officers have given similar testimonies;

(g) In one case, Rwandan officers were reportedly present during the recruitment; in another, Rwandan military trucks were allegedly used to transport the recruits from Ruhengeri to Gisenyi, from where they crossed the border on foot;

(h) According to information obtained by the Group, CNDP has continued recruiting in the Kiziba refugee camp in Rwanda, home to roughly 16,000 Congolese refugees. According to several sources, Rwandan police or administrative officials have reportedly been present during the recruitment at times. These reports are very similar to recruitment drives documented in the January 2005 report of the Group of Experts (S/2005/30). The Group officially asked the Rwandan authorities for access to the camp on 8 October 2008 and is currently scheduling such a visit.

64. As mentioned above, numerous former CNDP combatants, both Congolese and Rwandan, have testified that RDF officers and units provide support to CNDP on Congolese territory:

(a) The Group has received numerous reports of RDF presence within CNDP and RDF units deployed in support of CNDP. Eight former CNDP combatants have testified to the Group that there were active RDF officers or units supporting CNDP. In one case, a Rwandan former-CNDP soldier told the Group in a recorded interview that he had recognized his uncle, a second lieutenant in RDF, who had told him that he was still receiving his RDF salary. In six other cases, CNDP ex-combatants informed the Group that their commanding officer had told them that they were receiving support from Rwanda; several of them saw small formed Rwandan units enter the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of CNDP;

(b) The path the infiltrations take through the park is usually from Njerima on the Rwandan border through Kabara, Bitsitsi, Magarure, Nyesisi, Bukima, and Runyoni to Chanzo, or directly from Kinigi in Rwanda through the park to Sabinyo and then Chanzo;

(c) The Group has recorded an interview with a Congolese farmer, who was cutting bamboo on 10 June 2008 at Ruhungeta in the Virunga National Park when he was taken captive by around 100 troops coming across the border from Rwanda. Ruhungeta is 2 kilometres from the Rwandan border, and he said it was clear that that was where they were coming from. By their accent he recognized them as Rwandans. They were all armed and wearing military uniforms. He was held captive there until 30 June 2008, when he managed to escape;

(d) According to MONUC reports and local sources interviewed by the Group, an RDF battalion based on the other side of the border from Kibumba (Rutshuru territory) has made several targeted strikes into territory of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo against FDLR positions close to the border. On 1 May 2008, around 10 RDF soldiers crossed the border to Ruhunda market and abducted an FDLR officer, Captain Kasereka, after killing the FARDC soldier Issa Molimo from the 83rd brigade. The Group received confirmation regarding this incident from MONUC and the local population. The second incident took place in August 2008, when a group of RDF soldiers injured an FDLR commander and the woman he was staying with.

65. The Group has obtained satellite phone records for members of CNDP and the FRF leadership for the period of August 2007 to September 2008. It is clear from these records that both groups, particularly FRF, make and receive calls to and from the RDF high military command and the Rwandan presidency. While the Group cannot be sure of the content of the telephone calls, they are frequent and long enough to indicate at least extensive sharing of information. The Group has archived these records at the United Nations.

66. The Group has evidence that indicates that RDF provided support to CNDP during their recent offensive of 26 to 30 October 2008:

(a) According to four separate interviews with eyewitnesses from Gasizi and Ruhunda, Congolese villages located along the Rwandan border directly to the east of Kibumba, at least two Rwandan tanks were deployed to the Kabuhanga border crossing on 25 or 26 October 2008. The Group visited this border post later and saw that it overlooks the Kibumba refugee camp and that tank fire could have reached the Kanyamahoro FARDC headquarters of the 83rd brigade;

(b) The same local sources consistently reported that on 25 and 26 October 2008, they saw troops crossing from Rwanda through Kikeri and Mashahi forest area in support of CNDP advance. The Group was unable to ascertain whether these were RDF or CNDP troops, but the sources were certain they came from Rwandan territory;

(c) Following skirmishes between FARDC and CNDP on 25 October 2008, CNDP launched a major offensive against FARDC, capturing the Rumangabo military camp for a second time in a month and pushing towards Goma. On 28 October 2008, FARDC, together with MONUC attack helicopters, pushed CNDP back just north of the Kibumba internally displaced person camp. However, the following day CNDP renewed its offensive with greater firepower on its southern front by Kibumba, as well as on its northern front by Rubare. Some foreign military officers deployed in the field concluded that this greater firepower was due to external support;

(d) On 29 October 2008, senior MONUC officers and foreign journalists witnessed tank and mortar fire in support of the CNDP advance coming from the Rwandan border around Kabuhanga. According to locals interviewed by the Group, this was not an area previously under the control of CNDP, and it is likely that these weapons were transported there through Rwandan territory;

(e) During the afternoon of 29 October 2008, MONUC reported that one of its attack helicopters deployed around Kibumba had received anti-aircraft fire from the direction of the Rwandan border. While CNDP is in possession of anti-aircraft guns — the Group observed one deployed at Kabuhanga on 9 November 2008 — the direction the fire was coming from and the heavy nature of the artillery suggests that it was transported there by road. At that point, all road access to the Ruhunda-

Kabuhanga area was under the control of FARDC except for the roads through Rwanda. It is likely that the anti-aircraft gun was transported there through Rwandan territory;

(f) According to senior MONUC and FARDC sources, the tank and mortar fire was instrumental in breaking the FARDC defence and scattering FARDC forces as CNDP advanced towards Goma.

67. On 9 November 2008, members of the Group saw General Bosco Ntaganda, the CNDP chief of staff, crossing the Kabuhanga border and getting out from a Land Rover Defender jeep with a dozen soldiers. He was coming from a neutral zone, 1 to 2 kilometres wide, between the Rwandan and Congolese border. While the Group was not allowed to pass the Democratic Republic of the Congo border to see what lay beyond, locals informed the Group that the road did not lead anywhere else besides the Rwandan border. The Group believes that it is very likely that General Ntaganda was coming from Rwandan territory.

68. Rwanda has also been a rear base for CNDP in other ways:

(a) As explained above, bank accounts that CNDP uses for financing are located in Rwanda;

(b) CNDP officials have houses and families in Rwanda, whom they visit. CNDP delegates meet regularly with embassies there, despite the Nairobi communiqué, in which the Government of Rwanda pledged to prevent the entry into and exit from its territory of members of CNDP;

(c) The Group was informed, including by CNDP operatives and local businessmen, of fund-raising meetings held in Gisenyi on a regular basis, especially during the offensive on Goma in late October 2008;

(d) The CNDP leadership uses a series of around 30 consecutive MTN Rwandacell telephone numbers for much of their communication. Until September 2008, when the transmission towers were disabled, Rwandacell phones could operate on their Supercell sister network that operated in Masisi and Rutshuru (Democratic Republic of the Congo). CNDP regularly buys or is sent credit for these telephones through representatives in Rwanda. According to documents that the Group has obtained, one of the satellite telephones CNDP uses was issued to an individual, Lambert Amahoro, based in Kigali;

(e) As explained above, some of the trucks that supply CNDP with fuel and goods are registered in Rwanda;

(f) The Group has provided detailed information on these activities to the Rwandan authorities and requested information regarding the telephone numbers, bank accounts and trucks. The Group received a response from the Government of Rwanda on 19 November 2008, which the Group will follow up.

IV. Case study II: Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda

A. Political leadership in Europe

69. The FDLR political leadership continues to operate in Europe. Its most active members are President Ignace Murwanashyaka and Executive Secretary Callixte Mbarushimana. The latter was arrested in July 2008 in Germany on war crime charges, but was released again in November 2008.

70. Mr. Murwanashyaka and Mr. Mbarushimana remain active in writing press releases and speaking with the press. Since the beginning of 2008, they have signed 24 press statements in the name of FDLR and have been quoted in numerous international media. According to an analysis of satellite telephone records that the Group has obtained, Mr. Murwanashyaka speaks several times a week with General Sylvestre Mudacumura, the Force Commander of FDLR, and is frequently in contact with Colonel Leopold Mujyambere, the South Kivu commander of FDLR, as well as with other commanders. According to former FDLR officers interviewed by the Group who worked with Mudacumura and Mujyambere, Murwanashyaka is involved in day-to-day operational decisions. According to numerous consistent testimonies from former FDLR soldiers, Mr. Murwanashyaka visited the troops in the Kivus in 2005 with hundreds of thousands of dollars in salaries, believed by the troops to be back pay from the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their work.

71. FDLR maintains a website (www.fdlr.org) hosted on a French server (www.ovh.net) and registered under the name of Ignace Murwanashyaka. The website is used by FDLR to post press releases and to provide its version of recent events. The Group has written to the server, informing it that hosting the website could be considered as support to a non-governmental Congolese armed group.

B. FDLR financing through natural resources

72. The principle method used by FDLR to raise funds is through the illegal trade of mineral resources. The Group has visited FDLR-controlled mining areas, interviewing NGOs, civilians and mineral traders within those zones and FDLR ex-combatants in Goma and Rwanda. The Group has mapped out the scale of FDLR mining operations and linked the trade to export companies based in South Kivu and North Kivu provinces, and then to foreign end-users. The intention of the Group has been to pinpoint the degree of responsibility by those individuals and companies, domestic and foreign, that knowingly purchase minerals from FDLR-controlled mines. The Group believes that targeting companies complicit in systematically trading minerals with FDLR and promoting due diligence within the international minerals supply chain represent effective ways of cutting off the financial support of FDLR. The Group emphasizes that its predecessors have been meeting with mineral traders in North and South Kivu since 2006, when, in paragraph 5 (d) of its resolution 1698 (2006), the Security Council mandated the Group to research the link between minerals trade and arms-trafficking. Since then, the Group has consistently raised the connection between non-governmental armed groups and the exploitation of minerals. It is clear that the traders named below are aware of the

profits these groups derive from this trade, and that they are not vigilant enough in the sourcing of minerals they purchase.

73. The Group estimates that FDLR is reaping profits possibly worth millions of dollars a year from the trade of minerals in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular cassiterite, gold, coltan and wolframite. The minerals business is a high priority for FDLR, whose commanders detach units to tax and control the trade of minerals in a system they call "non-conventional logistics". Some former combatants have informed the Group that the revenues earned by FDLR have been passed back up through the movement's hierarchy.

74. Mining regulations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo make a distinction between local traders, or *negociants*, who are licensed to buy in the field and to sell to any domestic exporting company, or *comptoirs*, which are only licensed to export. The *comptoirs* often use the excuse that, because they are not theoretically involved in buying minerals in the field, they are unaware of the origin of the minerals they buy. But many *negociants* have told the Group that *comptoirs* need to know where their product comes from, as the ore content varies from one area to the next. In addition, these buying houses are aware of the presence of armed groups, as their taxation often drives prices higher. In practice, many *comptoirs* work with preferred *negociants* who they know and trust, pre-financing their activities. These *negociants* have often developed close relationships with FDLR at mining sites.

75. The Group has analysed hundreds of official mineral transportation documents issued by Government authorities present at transit centres where minerals arrive before being loaded onto trucks for Goma, Uvira, Butembo and Bukavu. Many of these documents confirm that certain *negociants* have purchased consistently from areas controlled by FDLR and have sent the product consistently to the same *comptoirs*.

76. The Group has also reviewed official export and mining ministry documentation that indicates that certain *comptoirs* buying from FDLR-controlled areas sell their product to a narrow range of foreign companies. The Group has learned from many *negociants* and the director of a foreign purchasing company that some of the foreign companies pre-finance their "own" *comptoirs*, in other words, acknowledging a chain of financing that flows from the foreign companies down to the FDLR-controlled mining pit.

77. The Group estimates that FDLR controls the majority of the principle artisanal mining sites in South Kivu, which are mostly cassiterite, gold and coltan mines. In North Kivu, FDLR controls many gold-mining pits based in the jungle west of the town of Lubero. The rebel group is also involved in trafficking minerals by road from Walikale and controls the vast majority of territory in the mineral-rich Kahuzi Biega National Park.

South Kivu networks and end buyers

78. The Group has identified several *comptoirs* in Bukavu as directly complicit in pre-financing *negociants*, who in turn work closely with FDLR. These companies are Groupe Olive, Etablissement Muyeye, MDM, World Mining Company (WMC) and Panju. These companies are the top five exporters of cassiterite, coltan and wolframite from South Kivu, according to 2007 Government statistics, and are

explicitly licensed to export minerals by the Government. The Group also has evidence that Etablissement Namukaya, a gold *comptoir* in South Kivu, is also heavily involved in pre-financing gold purchases from FDLR territory in South Kivu.

79. The Group has learned from interviews with minerals traders, FDLR deserters and employees of Groupe Olive, Panju, WMC, MDM and Etablissement Muyeye that these trading houses are aware that certain mines they buy from are controlled by FDLR. The Group has found that it is common knowledge within the mineral houses in South Kivu as to which mines are occupied by which armed group.

80. According to official mining ministry documents and a document issued by the Fédération des Entreprises du Congo (FEC), Groupe Olive is run by Mudekereza Namegabe, the head of FEC. Etablissement Muyeye is run by another prominent businessman, Muyeye Byaboshi. MDM is a joint venture, officially run by Mr. Mudekereza, but with other shareholders, including a Belgian national, Michel Defayi, and allegedly Edouard Kitambala, who also manages WMC. Panju is owned by Panju Zulfikar Ali. The exact ownership structure of these companies is not yet clear, but the companies are acknowledged by FEC to be owned by the above individuals (see annex 12). Etablissement Namukaya is run by Shamamba Evariste, a Bukavu-based businessman who has built a near monopoly on the gold trade in South Kivu.

81. The Group visited the town of Numbi (Kalehe territory, South Kivu), where it had received information on a number of nearby cassiterite, coltan, gold and wolframite mines controlled by armed groups, principally FDLR and PARECO, with some jointly controlled with FARDC elements of the 3rd and 8th integrated brigades. Residents of Numbi explained to the Group that armed FDLR officers frequent the weekly minerals market in town. Government mining officials gave the Group enough information to map out which mines are controlled by the different armed groups. Residents, local administrators and mining officials confirmed that most minerals that come into Numbi are essentially from FDLR- and PARECO-controlled mines.

82. The Group reviewed official Government mining documents in Numbi that showed a number of *negociants* buying from Numbi. The chief mining inspector at Numbi noted that the main buyer of cassiterite is WMC, which, according to official documents, has bought dozens of tons of the mineral, while MH1 is the main buyer of coltan. The main buyer of gold is a registered *negociant* called Majambere Gikeri, who the Group later identified from multiple sources as a wealthy businessman based in Rwanda.

83. In Mwenga town, the Group met with agents of *negociants* that buy minerals on behalf of certain *comptoirs* from FDLR-controlled mines. Many of these agents admitted they were pre-financed with large sums of money through the *negociants* from the *comptoirs*. For example, agents from Zombe, a major FDLR-controlled mine near Mwenga town, informed the Group that minerals purchased there were mainly on behalf of MDM, Muyeye and Groupe Olive. Official documents from the Government mining division in Mwenga shows thousands of kilograms of cassiterite removed from Zombe in the name of Tchikoma, a *negociant* who mining officials and traders have identified as working for MDM. The Group also viewed documents that show that Group Olive operated from the Zombe area in 2008 (see annex 13).

84. The Group received information from a local agent of Groupe Olive in Mwenga, who admitted that he was tasked and paid directly by Mr. Mudekereza to acquire minerals in Zombe. Local traders also confirmed the presence of another *negociant* known locally as "Shaba Deux", who supplies MDM. Two FDLR deserters, one from Mwenga and one from Hombo, on the border of North Kivu and South Kivu, informed the Group that "Shaba Deux" is a leading buyer of cassiterite controlled by FDLR. Their physical description of him matched that of a description given by the head of the *negociant* association in Bukavu, who named "Shaba Deux" as Mr. Ciruza, a trader who works for the freight company Agefreco. Mr. Ciruza denied to the Group that he bought from FDLR, but admitted it in private to another source.

85. The Group visited Lemera, where it received information that FDLR-controlled cassiterite, gold and coltan was being carried by FDLR soldiers to traders in Lemera town. The Group confirmed from local officials, NGOs, civilians and local FARDC officers that FDLR is bringing its minerals to sell in Lemera from the Itombwe region of South Kivu. Mining officials reported that Group Olive, Muyeye, MDM and WMC have been the main purchasers over the last two years from Lemera. According to testimonies given to the Group, Mr. Mudekereza himself has visited Lemera, where he has a mining concession at the edge of town.

86. Building on work done by the previous Group of Experts, which in 2007 visited the remote town of Lulingu on the edge of the Kahuzi Biega National Park, the Group spoke with transporters who move minerals out of there, a park ranger based there and local NGO workers. All confirmed that FDLR controls mining pits in the park and uses intermediaries to send minerals to the Lulingu airstrip. The airstrip is controlled and taxed by units of the 18th integrated FARDC brigade. Sources confirmed that traders know they are buying from FDLR and communicate with FDLR via intermediaries. The sources reported that WMC, Muyeye, Panju and MDM all purchase minerals from Lulingu. Official government documentation confirms this. Sources from Lulingu noted that more than 90 per cent of minerals arriving at the Lulingu airstrip come from FDLR-controlled areas (see annex 14).

87. The Group learned that there is a lucrative gold trade passing through Uvira, to where gold is transported from FDLR-controlled mines in Fizi territory of South Kivu. The Group has heard from various civilians and gold traders that Djuma Tatu, a local gold trader, is pre-financing much of this trade. The Group reviewed official documents that showed that Mr. Tatu sold his gold to Etablissement Namukaya in Bukavu, often in amounts worth more than $20,000 a month (see annex 15). The Group was informed that Mr. Tatu often travelled to Bujumbura, Burundi, to trade gold. The Group has conferred with representatives of NGOs and traders who have been to FDLR gold-mining sites and confirm that Namukaya and Mr. Tatu are principal clients.

88. The Group has obtained official documents that show that in 2007, the only importers of cassiterite and coltan from Olive, Muyeye, WMC and MDM were the Belgian company Traxys, and the United Kingdom-based company Afrimex. Mining sources, including a WMC employee, reported that Traxys effectively controls WMC and pre-finances other houses. In 2007, Traxys officially purchased 1,631 tons of cassiterite through these four *comptoirs* and 226 tons of coltan. Afrimex, which is run by the Kotecha family and has been based in Bukavu for decades, purchased 832 tons of cassiterite in 2007 through Muyeye. The Group has also

obtained documents showing that all of Panju's minerals purchases were sold to the Thailand Smelting and Refining Company.

89. The Group has asked both Traxys and Afrimex in writing for all financial transactions between themselves and these companies, as well as details of all pre-financing arrangements. Traxys confirmed that it has a buying relationship with the clients above but denies any pre-financing arrangements. Afrimex, which the United Kingdom authorities recently concluded had breached guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for multinational companies, informed the Group that it is not purchasing minerals any more.

90. The Group has also concluded through interviews with several sources in the gold industry that gold purchased by Etablissement Namukaya and Mr. Tatu has predominantly been sold in Bujumbura to two companies, Gold Link Burundi Trading and Farrel Trade and Investment Corporation. Both companies have long-standing links with Congolese trading houses, notably Namukaya.

91. The Group has received documents from Emirates Gold in the United Arab Emirates showing that it traded with Rajendra (Raju) Vaya and Vipul Kumar, under the name of Farrel Trade and Investment Corporation, in Bujumbura. Mr. Vaya is registered as the director of Machanga Limited., a Kampala-based company that was placed on the Committee's sanctions list in March 2007.[3] According to the documents, Emirates Gold traded with Farrel Trade and Investment Corporation in April 2007. The Group also has documents showing that Emirates Gold made a business transaction with Machanga Limited in October 2007 (see annex 16).

92. Mr. Vaya informed the Group that he had stopped his activities in Burundi, and split from his local partners there. However, Emirates Gold informed the Group in writing that it purchases gold from Ushindi Exports in Kenya. Mr. Vaya, of Machanga Limited, admitted to the Group that his family members own Ushindi Exports. Trading sources have also informed the Group that Machanga Limited is still trading Congolese gold via Nairobi and from a front company in Kampala.

93. Gold Link Burundi Trading is a company run by a Burundian national, Mutoka Ruganyira, who used to supply gold to Machanga Limited in Bujumbura. The Group has reviewed civil aviation documents indicating that hundreds of kilograms of gold were flown out to Dubai by Gold Link Burundi Trading, and several million dollars in cash were brought into Bujumbura between January and August 2008 (see annex 17). Mr. Mutoka informed a member of the Group that he had sold gold to Emirates Gold on visits to Dubai, but now sells his gold to Kaloti Jewelry, another company in Dubai. He then later changed his story and said he visited but never sold gold to Emirates Gold. He later admitted to buying about 7 kilograms of Congolese gold a month, worth tens of thousands of dollars, not from Namukaya but from small traders.

North Kivu networks and end buyers

94. The Group visited Walikale territory in North Kivu and travelled to the edge of the Kahuzi Biega National Park on the road to Bukavu. According to numerous testimonies, FDLR-taxed cassiterite leaving the park near Itebero is sold at the market town on Musenge in private depots supervised by FDLR. *Negociants*

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[3] http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc8987.doc.htm.

working with Olive and Muyeye purchase large amounts of cassiterite at Musenge market, which is jointly controlled by the 85th FARDC brigade and FDLR. This information was corroborated by a MONUC staff member who visited Musenge. The Group has also heard from employees of Mr. Muyeye that he has direct connections with FDLR in the minerals trade.

95. The Group collected evidence showing that a group of gold traders in Butembo linked to the late Kisoni Kambale, who was also placed on the Committee sanctions list in March 2007, is purchasing large quantities of gold from FDLR-controlled areas. The Group visited Kasugho, the main trading transit point for this gold, on a market day when hundreds of armed FDLR elements patrolled the town. Residents and local government officials told the Group that FDLR operated a regime of terror in the bush, controlling production from over 100 small gold-mining pits.

96. The Group identified two traders, Pierre Karamba and Kambale Kitambala, who are named on official government documents as gold traders in Kasugho (see annex 18). Government officials and other traders informed the Group that these two men had the virtual monopoly of gold exports from Kasugho and are financed by a group of four traders in Butembo: Kahindo Muhiwa, Katina Kambale, Kambale Vikalwe and Nzanzu Mbusa, the widow of Dr. Kisoni, who sold his gold through Uganda Commercial Impex (UCI), a Kampala-based company also sanctioned in March 2007. Mr. Karamba admitted he sold gold to Katina Kambale. One of his employees informed the Group that local traders could handle up to $20,000 worth of gold purchases on a single market day.

97. The Group has obtained a document showing that the four Butembo traders have together registered a company, Glory Minerals, whose objective is to export gold (see annex 19). Traders in the region informed the Group that the four traders who established Glory Minerals were already exporting gold to businessmen in Kampala. Nzanzu Mbusa has contacted the Group through a representative, who claims that she has written officially to withdraw her name from Glory Minerals.

98. The Group has documents showing that prior to his death, the late Mr. Kisoni and his widow, Nzanzu Mbusa, had tried and failed to set up another company, Aurum Africa, in partnership with UCI just weeks after both Mr. Kisoni and UCI were placed on the Committee sanctions list in March 2007 for buying illegal gold. Aurum Africa named Siva Reddy, a UCI employee, as manager of the company (see annex 20).

99. The Group met in September 2008 with the directors of UCI, J.V. Lodhia and Kunal Lodhia, in Kampala. They indicated that they were no longer involved in gold trading, that Aurum Africa was never granted a licence and that they no longer had any business interests in Dubai.

100. The Group has reviewed flight records from Emirates Airlines that confirm a possible traffic of gold from Butembo to Dubai. The records show that a member of Glory Minerals, Kahindo Muhiwa, travelled from Entebbe to Dubai earlier this year. The Group also has seen flight records showing that Sudhakar Reddy, a former UCI employee and brother of Siva Reddy, flew to Dubai from Kampala two days after Mr. Muhiwa. The Group has received information that Sudhakar Reddy is engaged in buying gold from Butembo. UCI Director, J. V. Lodhia, who used to sell gold to Emirates Gold, confirmed that Sudhakar Reddy had been in Butembo and Dubai recently, but said that he was no longer in the service of UCI. The Group has

obtained the client list of Emirates Gold, updated to 15 July 2008, which shows that UCI remains a client of Emirates Gold. Other documents indicate that Emirates Gold made business transactions with UCI eight months after sanctions were imposed on UCI (see annex 21). Mr. Lodhia argues that these transactions do not represent the trading of new gold stock, but rather are transactions relating to the refining of stock present with Emirates Gold at the time of the freeze, or trading on the gold futures market authorized by Dubai Multicommodities Centre on the condition that profits were not to be paid to UCI.

101. The Group has contacted representatives of Emirates Gold, who indicated that they are guarding frozen funds belonging to UCI and Machanga Limited at the Bank of Nova Scotia, pending instructions to release these funds to a supervised account in Uganda. The Group intends to follow up this issue, as well as why UCI continued to trade with Emirates Gold.

C. FDLR-FARDC collaboration

102. The Group has obtained strong evidence showing that FARDC collaborated with FDLR, including through the provision of military equipment and in joint operations against CNDP. FDLR collaborated extensively with FARDC during the December 2007 clashes with CNDP in Masisi and Rutshuru territories and has continued to collaborate with FARDC during fighting that began on 28 August 2008.

103. The Group interviewed over 30 FDLR ex-combatants, mostly in the MONUC disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camp in Goma, but also in transitory care centres and in the demobilization camp in Mutobo, Rwanda. Of those interviewed, 15 individuals provided first-hand, concrete testimony of FARDC-FDLR collaboration. The Group also interviewed several former and active FARDC soldiers who have corroborated this information.

104. According to the interviews, FDLR battalions most involved in collaboration were the Sabena battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Marc Habimana (aka Ndinzi Mihigo), and the Bahama battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Henri Maitre. The main areas of such collaboration are on the following axes: Ngungu-Mushaki, Katale-Mushaki, Kiwanja-Kinyandoni, Rugari-Kibumba, all in the territories of Masisi and Rutshuru in North Kivu. Typically, the collaboration is sparked by impending offensive or defensive operations against CNDP. The assistance usually takes the form of joint attacks, with the two forces splitting operational axes. In return, FARDC provides FDLR with ammunition.

105. The Group has focused on three units of FARDC in North Kivu and South Kivu for case studies. The first case concerns the 11th special battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pili Pili Kamatimba, initially deployed as part of "Operation Kimia" against FDLR and trained by MONUC. The Group has evidence of a transfer of up to 50,000 rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition. The Group interviewed a 39-year-old FDLR officer (recorded on video) in the Mutobo demobilization camp in Rwanda in June 2008. He informed the Group how he had been an eyewitness in early 2008, when the 11th battalion, on its way through Hombo (Kalehe territory) to Nabyiondo (Masisi territory), stopped and transferred the ammunition to a delegation from FDLR that had come from the FDLR headquarters in Kibua (Masisi territory). The recipient of the ammunition was Captain Jean Victor, the FDLR liaison officer posted in Hombo:

(a) The Group was able to corroborate this information with two rank-and-file FARDC soldiers in the 11th battalion who also witnessed the Hombo transfer;

(b) The Group travelled to Hombo to speak with the population about the transfer. Locals confirmed seeing the FARDC trucks at the location indicated by the FDLR ex-combatant;

(c) In addition, the Group obtained a list of the inventory of the 11th FARDC battalion (see annex 22) in August 2008, clearly showing a difference of over 60,000 rounds of ammunition since they were deployed in late 2007. According to Lieutenant Colonel Pili Pili himself, his unit had only fought in one light skirmish lasting two days and involving around a dozen of his soldiers since deployment in 2007. The amount of ammunition used in that skirmish is not enough to explain the discrepancy shown in the inventory.

106. The second case involved the 81st FARDC brigade, commanded by Colonel Philemon Yav and based in Katale (Masisi territory):

(a) According to six separate FDLR ex-combatants, three former PARECO soldiers and two former FARDC soldiers, the 81st brigade has supplied both rebel groups with ammunition and conducted joint operations with them on several occasions between November 2007 and October 2008;

(b) According to a soldier based with the Sabena FDLR battalion led by Colonel Ndinzi Mihigo, he witnessed Colonel Yav hand weapons and ammunition over to FDLR Colonel Ndinzi Mihigo in Katale in late 2007, including AK-47s, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns. Several PARECO soldiers informed the Group that they had witnessed transfers of ammunition around the same time for operations against CNDP;

(c) On 16 September 2008, the 81st brigade fought against CNDP in Rubaya (Masisi territory) and entered the town together with PARECO, where they stayed together for several days, according to two separate reliable local eyewitnesses;

(d) According to an FDLR ex-combatant, a PARECO ex-combatant and local authorities, the Rubaya fighting was followed by a CNDP offensive against Masisi town, during which FDLR and PARECO troops were pushed back from Gasizi and Busiye to Kahongole, five kilometres north of Masisi, and then manned a defensive line side-by-side with the 81st brigade in defence of Masisi town;

(e) High-ranking FARDC officers in Goma have informed the Group that the 81st brigade has far fewer troops than it has declared, and that it may have called on PARECO and FDLR for reinforcements;

(f) Colonel Yav has been absent from his command owing to illness since February 2008 and has been replaced by Colonel Cyrille. However, the collaboration has continued unabated. While FARDC is aware of possible complicity between the 81st brigade and FDLR, they admitted informally to the Group that they had other priorities than to crack down on this sort of abuse. In October 2008, Colonel Yav was promoted to become the chief of staff of the 2nd military region in Bas-Congo.

107. The third case concerns the 81st battalion of the 8th FARDC brigade, based in Kamanyola (Uvira territory), South Kivu:

(a) According to an internal report by the provincial director of the national intelligence agency obtained by the Group (see annex 23), dated 22 April 2008, Major Frank Migabo, the commander of the 112th battalion based in Sange (Uvira territory), met with two FDLR colonels in Sange on 12 April 2008. Shortly afterwards, a non-commissioned officer of the 112th battalion sold weapons and ammunition to FDLR. According to informal discussions by the Group with staff of the national intelligence agency, they believe Major Migabo ordered the transfer of weapons. Major Migabo is still the commander of the 112th battalion, and the Group is not aware of any investigation against him by FARDC;

(b) Telephone records show that Major Migabo made and received calls to and from Colonel `Edmond Ngarambe, the FDLR liaison officer based nearby, four times in February and March 2008 (no telephone records were available for April 2008);

(c) According to Congolese intelligence sources, Major Migabo travelled to Lemera, approximately 20 kilometres from his command post and outside his deployment zone, in November 2008 to meet with Colonel Ngarambe again;

(d) The Group visited Major Migabo's headquarters in Sange, in August 2008 and was informed by several independent local sources that there was open cohabitation between FARDC and FDLR there.

108. Twenty FDLR deserters, interviewed separately in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, informed the Group that they purchased military supplies from rank-and-file FARDC officers on a regular basis. The price of a bullet is around 50 Congolese francs ($0.10) and between $2 and $3 for a uniform.

109. The Group has conducted an analysis of satellite and cellular telephone records of around 20 FDLR commanders during a 12-month period in 2007 and 2008. There was frequent contact between high-ranking FARDC officers and the FDLR hierarchy; the Group has documented 98 such calls during that period based on a small sample of telephone records. Four regional commanders, two of whom are not based close to FDLR territory, have received or made a total of 26 calls to senior FDLR commanders, including 16 to the Force Commander, General Mudacumura. A high-ranking FARDC officer in the 8th military region in Goma spoke with General Mudacumura 11 times, while a provincial director of the national intelligence agency spoke with an FDLR liaison officer 39 times. While the Group does not know the content of those calls, at the very least they prove extensive sharing of information, even between officers deployed far from FDLR.

110. Colonel Ngarambe, the most senior FDLR liaison officer, was often present in Bukavu during 2008, where he met with MONUC officials and FARDC commanders, staying for weeks at a time in town. According to sources within the intelligence services of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colonel Ngarambe is in charge of liaison with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which in itself the Group considers to be an indication of collaboration.

111. The Group has observed extensive cohabitation between FARDC and FDLR throughout the Kivus. The Group has witnessed first-hand such cohabitation in Nyabiondo (Masisi territory), Masisi town (Masisi), Sange (Uvira), Lemera (Uvira), Kasugho (Lubero) and Hombo (Kalehe) and has received reliable reports from MONUC and international NGOs of such cohabitation in numerous other places in North Kivu and South Kivu. The cohabitation includes mingling at markets,

drinking alcohol together in bars and visiting each others' command positions. When questioned about this practice, FARDC commanders said that they had not received orders to treat FDLR as enemies or to disengage, despite the timetable set out in the Nairobi communiqué, which called for military operations against FDLR by September 2008. The Group believes that this cohabitation facilitates the exchange of arms and allows FDLR to travel freely across much of the Kivus.

112. The telephone records reveal relationships between the FDLR command and liaison officers, Rwandan and Congolese, in Bukavu, Goma and Kinshasa, including with Hyacinthe Rafiki Nsengiyumva, who played an important liaison role in the past for FDLR and RUD-Urunana while based in Point Noire and Kinshasa. He currently travels between Kinshasa and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group has spoken to several of these liaison figures, including General Mudacumura's sister, who lives in Lubumbashi and is in frequent contact with her brother, as well as a clandestine FDLR operative based in Goma and known by Congolese intelligence services to be involved in arms-trafficking.

113. FDLR and FARDC also jointly benefit from illegal charcoal trade in the Virunga National Park:

(a) According to an exhaustive study conducted by an international NGO, and Congolese conservation authorities, some 60,000 tons of charcoal worth around $25 million, are consumed annually in Goma. Between 80 and 90 per cent of this charcoal comes from the national park, as the hardwoods there produce better quality charcoal;

(b) As cutting trees and making charcoal in the park is illegal, protection is needed along the supply chain. In Rutshuru territory, it is mostly FDLR personnel who provide security for charcoal production in the park, charging a tax of $4 to $6 per sack of charcoal. The charcoal traders then transport their goods to Goma on trucks, paying protection money to the 83rd and 9th FARDC brigades who controlled the Rutshuru road until late October 2008. FDLR allegedly has rented entire trucks to sell its production in Goma, implying that there may have been collusion with the FARDC commanders who control the road. Using a conservative estimate, if the FDLR tax around half of the charcoal production, they could generate over $2 million annually in revenues from charcoal;

(c) According to the local population and conservation workers, the 83rd brigade commander, Lieutenant Colonel Jean Claude Mosala, is also involved in this illegal taxation. There was a charcoal furnace located close to his headquarters in Kanyamahoro, and his soldiers have been in close contact with the FDLR units based around Rugari and Kibumba. The Group has also obtained documents showing the personal involvement of Major Zaire Ndahrihoranye, a 9th brigade officer, in the charcoal trade. Major Zaire has also frequently been cited by local leaders as having close ties to FDLR;

(d) As mentioned in its interim report, the Group has obtained numerous testimonies regarding the involvement of the 15th integrated FARDC brigade, under the command of Colonel Richard Mungura, in cannabis and timber trade, in complicity with FDLR;

(e) The Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN) put up a roadblock at Kibati, just north of Goma, in February 2008, to check for illegal charcoal. It is easy to detect the difference between charcoal made of hardwood from Virunga National Park and other charcoal. However, in August 2008, the Minister of the Interior asked for the roadblock to be taken down within the context of the Amani programme, as all roadblocks were supposed to be dismantled. The roadblock, which had been manned by ICCN park guards, had helped reduce illegal charcoal trade into Goma by over 40 per cent, thereby also reducing FDLR revenues;

(f) In 2005, the Government of Rwanda passed a law banning most domestic production of charcoal to prevent deforestation. An unintended side effect has been the increase in charcoal imports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with most of the charcoal coming from the Virunga National Park, probably taxed by FDLR. Rwandan authorities have not set up adequate control mechanisms to check for charcoal coming from the national park.

V. Other armed groups

A. Coalition of Congolese Patriotic Resistance

114. As explained in the Group's interim report, the Coalition of Congolese Patriotic Resistance (PARECO) is probably the third largest armed group in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo after FDLR and CNDP. It was created on 15 March 2007 out of various ethnic-based militias.

115. Since its inception, PARECO has grown rapidly, recruiting and creating an important second front line against CNDP to the west and south of their main positions in Masisi, distracting CNDP from its main offensive line against FARDC in the east.

116. The Group has examined the question of how an armed group such as PARECO could have expanded so quickly. Some of its high-ranking commanders have close links to FARDC officers. Colonel Banga, a PARECO commander based in Kinigi, was the main bodyguard to General Mayanga Wabishuba, a former Hutu militia leader and 9th integrated FARDC brigade commander based in Rutshuru, who is reported by sources within FARDC and MONUC to have close links to both FDLR and PARECO. Colonel Banga, then a lieutenant, travelled to Kinshasa with Mayanga in early 2007 before returning to North Kivu to help create PARECO. Mayanga was then promoted to the rank of general and named the deputy commander of the 3rd FARDC military region in Equateur province. According to a former FARDC officer close to General Mayanga, General Mayanga gave weapons and ammunition from the 9th integrated brigade to Colonel Banga as a contribution to PARECO. According to local leaders nearby who were interviewed by the Group, Colonel Banga was initially based in General Mayanga's house in his hometown of Busiye.

117. The Group has also obtained records of five incoming and outgoing telephone calls between General Mayanga and Lieutenant Colonel Kanzeguhera, otherwise known as Sadiki, the Montana battalion commander for FDLR, between February and April 2008. This reinforces the Group's belief, confirmed by MONUC officials and local leaders, that General Mayanga is in regular contact with Rwandan and Congolese Hutu armed groups.

118. On 8 November 2008, the Group witnessed a conversation between a senior PARECO commander and a former Congolese security officer describing their collaboration with FARDC: "We split up the axes, they attack the CNDP from one side and we come from the other." The Group has obtained a document from the same commander in which he asks the Congolese Government for material assistance.

119. According to seven separate eyewitness accounts, PARECO received ammunition from the 81st FARDC brigade based in Katale (Masisi territory) in return for support in operations against CNDP. The 81st brigade, which was under the command of Colonel Philemon Yav, is also one of the units the Group believes has collaborated with FDLR (see above). Following are examples of collaboration:

(a) According to former PARECO soldier "IN", 21, in August 2008 he was present when Major Fimbo of the 81st FARDC brigade came from Katale to Kaniro and gave PARECO soldiers 40 boxes of AK-47 ammunition and asked them to help them in an offensive against CNDP;

(b) A former FARDC soldier based with the 81st brigade command in Katale reported that PARECO commander General Mugabo visited Katale on several occasions in 2008, spoke with Colonel Yav and received ammunition. General Mugabo also participated in several joint operations, during which FARDC and PARECO were mixed. After Colonel Yav's departure, Colonel Cyrille continued this collaboration. FARDC gave PARECO walkie-talkies, on which they could coordinate operations;

(c) According to a former Rwandan PARECO combatant based in Chugi with Colonel Kifaro, he saw Colonel Yav hand over three boxes of AK-47 ammunition to PARECO in return for support to stave off the CNDP offensive against Katale and Masisi in September 2008. He said that joint operations took place on a regular basis;

(d) A former FARDC soldier from the 81st brigade informed the Group that on several occasions during 2008, PARECO officers came to Katale to receive ammunition. On one occasion, PARECO Colonel Moomba received five boxes of AK-47 ammunition from Major Fimbo. He also took part in joint FARDC-PARECO operations against CNDP at Kagundu in 2007 and Katale in September 2008.

120. Several PARECO leaders are employed as civil servants by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as such, continue to receive state salaries and benefits. This includes its executive secretary, Sophie Bwiza, who works for the national electricity company in Kinshasa, and Sendugu Museveni, the PARECO president and an employee of the Congolese Control Office in Goma.

B. Front populaire pour la justice au Congo

121. The Front populaire pour la justice au Congo (FPJC) was created around September 2008 from the remnants of various Ituri militias. In September and October 2008 they launched an offensive against FARDC in the area to the south of Lake Albert. They control a small number of soldiers, estimated between 400 and 1,000. Their leader is Colonel Cherif Manda, a former leader of the Front de Résistance Patriotique en Ituri (FPRI). They criticize the authorities of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo for having betrayed agreements with several Ituri commanders who have been arrested and demand ranks in the national army.

122. In October 2008, several civil society leaders and politicians in Ituri expressed concern that many demobilized soldiers in the district were disappearing and thought to have joined FPJC. These leaders have also alleged that there are training camps for those militia in Uganda. The Group has not been able to travel to the region to verify that information.

123. High-ranking FPJC and CNDP officials informed the Group that their organizations are closely linked and that the two offensives they launched in August and September 2008, respectively, should be seen as joint initiatives.

124. The Group met with a high-ranking FPJC officer in Kampala and spoke with another on the telephone. The former admitted to the Group that two opposition politicians of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from North Kivu, Victor Ngezayo and Gaston Kangele, are political leaders of FPJC. The Group has heard from other sources, including Congolese and Ugandan intelligence services, that these two individuals are active in support of FPJC. Victor Ngezayo is also an active political supporter of CNDP. The Group is continuing investigations in this regard.

125. The Group provided the Government of Uganda with information regarding several FPJC leaders who use Kampala as a rear base for political activity and fund-raising, including Colonel Stefano and Colonel Cherif. The Group is not aware of any action the Ugandan authorities have taken to prevent their territory from being used by these individuals.

126. The Group intends to scrutinize FPJC and its support networks in the coming mandate period.

VI. Natural resources and arms embargo violations

127. Pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 1807 (2008), and following interest expressed by members of the Committee, the Group has been working to develop information about the role of natural resources in contributing to the financing of illegal armed groups.

128. According to the Centre d'Evaluation, d'Expertise et de Certification (CEEC), official exports of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of cassiterite from eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2007 were roughly 14,694 tons, valued at roughly US$ 45 million; 1,193 tons of wolframite worth $4.27 million; and 393 tons of coltan worth $3.62 million. In 2008, official statistics of CEEC showed that the amount of cassiterite exports had already hit nearly 12,000 tons by July 2008, which were valued at roughly $127 million owing to spikes in tin prices before global commodity prices slumped. Coltan production by then had hit nearly 300 tons and was also valued at $5.42 million. Wolframite production came in at 384 tons, valued at $2.62 million. Gold production in 2007 was officially recorded at 105 kilograms. The Group believes that all these figures are grossly undervalued, including through the systematic underestimate of ore content, and has received credible accounts of large-scale smuggling to neighbouring countries.

129. Cassiterite, coltan and wolframite are officially exported through companies based in Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Hong Kong (China), India, Malaysia,

Thailand, Rwanda, South Africa, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The principle points of export for these minerals are Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Cassiterite and coltan are used principally in the global electronics industry, while wolframite is used to make tungsten. Gold is smuggled out mainly through neighbouring countries and principally into the United Arab Emirates and Europe.

130. As indicated above, various non-governmental armed groups profit from these natural resources. The mines themselves are often taxed by FDLR, PARECO and other Mai-Mai groups, and some mining houses in Goma allegedly have links to CNDP.

131. The analysis of the Group has been based on whether buyers knowingly purchase minerals that come from areas controlled by these armed groups. The Group also believes that it is incumbent upon all companies, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and abroad, to conduct due diligence and to know where the product comes from.

132. The Group met with the *comptoirs* association in North Kivu in July 2008 and held a meeting with *comptoirs* in South Kivu in August 2008 to request information on which *negociants* they buy from, and from which geographical zones these *negociants* trade from, as well as information on quantities of minerals purchased over the past year. No *comptoir* has to date provided any of this information. The respective heads of the *comptoirs* associations in Goma and Bukavu, John Kanyoni and Mudekereza Namegabe, have meanwhile proclaimed that they are working with the United Nations to increase transparency in the sector.

133. The Group has nevertheless been developing a list of principal mining sites in North and South Kivu under the control of armed groups. While the Group has demonstrated that many *comptoirs* do buy knowingly from areas controlled by armed groups, the Group encourages donors to help develop a map of mineral rich zones, based on the Group's own public information, and to make the map public (on the Internet) by the end of the next mandate of the Group. The map should serve the purpose of removing the excuse that companies are unaware of which areas are controlled by armed groups.

134. In the meantime, the Group recommends that exporters and consumers of Congolese mineral products should step up their due diligence efforts by publicly disclosing evidence that would demonstrate that they are not knowingly purchasing tainted minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Too many *comptoirs* are exploiting the legal distinction between themselves and *negociants* to claim they do not know the origin of the minerals they purchase, when clearly they often do, and, if they do not, it would be fairly easy to find out.

135. FARDC itself is heavily involved in the minerals trade, typified by 85th brigade's control of Bisie mine. The Group believes that it is not in the interest of certain FARDC commanders to end the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as long as their units are able to deploy to, and profit from, mining areas. Preventing illegal exploitation of minerals is inextricably linked to security sector reform, given the deeply rooted corruption and divided loyalties within FARDC that lends itself to deal-making with non-State armed groups.

VII. Arms supply to non-governmental armed groups

A. FARDC supply of arms to non-governmental groups

136. As stated in the interim report, FARDC is the main source of weapons and ammunition for non-governmental armed groups. The weakness of the Congolese army prompts commanders to call on other armed groups for assistance, occasioning larger transfers of arms. At the same time, poverty and the lack of accountability allows rank-and-file soldiers to sell small quantities of weapons and ammunition for money.

137. A rank-and-file soldier in FARDC receives around $62 a month in salary. A brigadier general makes around $100 a month. Pay is more or less regular for integrated brigades, but they receive little health care, food and lodging for themselves and their families. Non-integrated units fare worse, often not receiving their due wages. FARDC has currently around 150,000 soldiers, of which one third (or 45,000) are in 18 integrated brigades (see FARDC salary table, annex 24).

138. The Group of Experts examined stockpile management within FARDC to review what safeguards had been put in place to prevent the loss of arms. The Group focused on stockpile security, maintenance, marking, record-keeping and the accountability of small arms and light weapons and ammunition. According to foreign military advisers and sources within FARDC, stockpile management is almost non-existent. The Government does not know how many of its arms are stored at which depots and with which units. There are accordingly few safeguards in place to prevent the illegal sale of weapons and ammunition to non-governmental armed groups.

139. While some units showed the Group inventories, many others did not seem to have an accurate picture of the state of their armoury. Individual soldiers are often held accountable for their weapons and ammunition, but there is little such accountability for stocks and depots.

140. Most of the FARDC depots are insecure and outdated. The majority of the ammunition is kept in open dumps exposed to the elements, causing rapid decomposition owing to the harsh climate. In various parts of the country, soldiers are allowed to take their weapons home, contributing to insecurity in these areas.

141. The Democratic Republic of the Congo signed the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons in April, 2004. According to article 7, paragraph (b) of the Protocol, all signatories commit to marking weapons at the time of import. The national focal point on small arms and light weapons in Kinshasa informed the Group that the Government of the United States recently donated one machine for marking small arms and light weapons, which is insufficient to mark all the small arms and light weapons in possession of the police and army of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

142. The Group has worked with MONUC to improve the Mission database on small arms and light weapons collected from armed groups. The MONUC database does not currently provide enough information on the arms collected to be of any use in tracing. The database does not identify the factory markings on the weapons, without which they cannot be traced. MONUC officials also do not take pictures of the arms seized, and its military personnel have not received training in identifying

and recording small arms and light weapons and ammunition. The Group also believes that much of the arms and ammunition collected by MONUC is not entered into the database, as there are relatively few entries compared with what the Group believes has been seized. This is evidenced by the fact that MONUC often hands over to FARDC more weapons than it has collected.

B. Other sources of arms for non-governmental armed groups

143. Following numerous allegations that CNDP and FDLR receive arms through neighbouring countries, the Group has requested various arms exporters to provide statistics on their sales to the region in the past year. However, the Group has not, to date, obtained sufficient data to give a conclusive opinion on whether these countries provide weapons and ammunition to these armed groups.

C. Notifications to the sanctions Committee

144. Under paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008), the Security Council decided that all States shall notify in advance to the Committee any shipment of arms and related materiel for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or any provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities. To date in 2008, military personnel from Angola, Belgium, China, France, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and MONUC have provided training to FARDC. At the time of writing, the Group is aware only of notifications to the Committee received pursuant to paragraph 5 from Belgium, China, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

145. The Group has obtained information regarding military supplies flown to FARDC from Khartoum without notification to the sanctions Committee. The flights were performed by Hewa Bora Airways, registered in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which supplied the Group with documentation:

(a) On 18 September 2008, the Democratic Republic of the Congo Ministry of Defence requisitioned all cargo aircraft belonging to Hewa Bora, Trans Air Cargo and Gomair "for operational imperatives in the East of our country". (N° MDNAC/CAB/1624/2008) (see annex 25);

(b) Aircraft and crew were henceforth wet-leased to the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities. Hewa Bora invoice N° 042/DG/HBA/FIH/2008 records that a Hewa Bora Boeing-707 with registration number 9Q-CKR performed five flights between Khartoum and Kisangani for the Forces Armées de la République du Congo (see annex 26). The maximum payload of that aircraft is 38 tons. The Group is not aware of the required notification to the Security Council by the Government of the Sudan;

(c) The Group has received credible information that the weapons transported originated in China. The Group has written to the Government of China and is awaiting a reply.

146. In general, the Group is aware of large amounts of ammunition arriving in eastern Congo without any notification by exporters to the sanctions Committee. In addition, the Group would like to bring to the attention of the Security Council the prospect that FARDC may also be exporting weapons and ammunition to other countries in the region. As the Democratic Republic of the Congo does not produce

weapons or ammunition, this stock would have been imported to the Democratic Republic of the Congo without notification and then possibly exported in violation of the original end-user agreement with the original exporter. Between 20 and 22 August 2008, a Boeing-707-3B4C (registration number 9Q-CRM, manufacturing number 20259) performed four flights (Kinshasa-Harare; Harare-Lubumbashi; Lubumbashi-Harare; Harare-Kinshasa) and transported a total of 53 tons of ammunition destined to the Zimbabwean army. While this is not a violation of the arms embargo, it is an indication that the Democratic Republic of the Congo could become a transit point for weapons destined for other countries.

D. Arms-trafficking and border control

147. The Group visited Uganda border posts with the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Bunagana and Mpondwe and the Rwanda border post with the Democratic Republic of the Congo at Cyanika. There are currently few provisions to prevent the smuggling of weapons and ammunition across the border. Ugandan customs officials do not routinely stop and inspect vehicles that they consider to be involved in local trade. In the Group's opinion, these vehicles have the potential to carry large quantities of ammunition.

148. Similarly, it is not the practice of Ugandan customs officials to physically inspect transit cargoes against cargo manifests. For example, the Group was informed about an alleged shipment of weapons on 27 June 2008 through the Kasindi-Mpondwe border crossing between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. The prosecutor in Kinshasa requested that three trucks with the licence plates NK2431BB, NK6861BB, NK5287BB-NK5288BB (articulated truck) be stopped just outside of Beni and searched by police on suspicion of arms-trafficking. There was a stand-off with soldiers, allegedly sent by a high-ranking Kinshasa official, which resulted in the trucks getting away into Beni town. At Mpondwe, the Group gathered documentation in relation to these shipments that has not been inspected by Ugandan authorities. According to the documents, two identically sized containers, one filled with motorcycles and the other filled with aluminium utensils, had almost similar weights, which is physically impossible.

Box 1

Rumangabo

The authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo claimed to have seized a number of military items, as well as Rwandan money and pictures of RDF graduating classes, in Rumangabo on 7 October 2008, which the authorities allege constitutes proof of Rwandan support to CNDP. The Group has inspected these items and is currently pursuing three leads:

(a) A Bulgarian RPG-7 rocket grenade: the Group has asked the Bulgarian authorities to supply information regarding (a) who purchased this type of equipment in the Great Lakes region; and (b) if the authorities can identify a specific buyer based on the lot number;

(b) 7.62 x 39 mm Kalashnikov ammunition sold by Zimbabwe Defence Industries under the trade name CHEETAH: the Group requested the Zimbabwe authorities to supply a list of all buyers in the Great Lakes region of this type of ammunition, and whether sufficient information, based on the bar code, is available to identify a particular buyer. The Zimbabwean authorities responded that the ammunition was made for hunting purposes and that Zimbabwe has not supplied arms to the Democratic Republic of the Congo since its troops withdrew in 2002 and has not provided any military material to Uganda, Rwanda or Burundi, although those countries did capture some Zimbabwean equipment during the 1998-2003 war;

(c) The Group also examined the allegedly Israeli manufactured combat vests with misspelled labels "RDF — Rwanda Deffence Forces". The Group has asked the Israeli company Achidatex if it recognizes the vests as those manufactured by the company, and if Achidatex sold such items to countries in the region. At the time of writing, the Group was still verifying this information with the cooperation of Achidatex, which has indicated that such an export might have taken place to the Government of Rwanda in 2005.

Nonetheless, the Group considers that the photographs and money do not constitute "irrefutable proof" of Rwanda's involvement in the recent clashes. The Rwandan money allegedly found on the bodies of RDF soldiers dates to the 1980s, and some of the pictures of Rwandan staff officers were readily available during the Rwandan-backed 1996-1997 war against former President Mobutu. In addition, even if the above arms had been sold to the Rwandan Government, that would not constitute absolute proof that RDF was deployed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Box 2
Grenade launcher

The Group received information that during the screening of a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) interview with Laurent Nkunda (10 October 2008), the BBC also took footage of some of the weapons used by CNDP. Some of the footage included a 6-shot grenade launcher. This type of grenade launcher is manufactured in only three countries: Croatia (Alan Agency d.o.o.), South Africa (Milkor) and Turkey (MKEK). The Group is continuing its investigations in this regard. The Government of South Africa confirmed that such equipment was not exported by Milkor or a South African broker to the Democratic Republic of the Congo or any country in the region. Milkor further clarified that the last export of such equipment dates back to 1993 to the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville).

VIII. Civil aviation and logistics

149. In connection with paragraph 6 of resolution 1807 (2008), and in particular subparagraph (a), the Group of Experts examined two versions (September and November 2008) of the Aircraft Registry of the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided by the Autorité de l'aviation civile (AAC). From the beginning of 2008, AAC carried out an extensive review of the Registry and has improved the accuracy of the data. However, the Group found that despite those efforts, the Registry still includes several inconsistencies and mistakes, and does not include essential information for a sizeable number of aircraft.

(a) The table below shows a summary of the declared status of 586 aircraft registered under the country's marking "9Q-" between 1969 and 2008. During this period, the same registration number has been assigned to different aircraft, which accounts for the large number of aircraft included in the Registry (see annex 27). There are 95 aircraft active in 2008 and declared airworthy, but this number also includes aircraft whose certificate of air worthiness is unknown;

(b) The status of a majority of aircraft — 323 of 586 — is unknown. This fact poses a threat to the safety and security of aviation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(c) The Registry also includes 20 aircraft with an obviously incorrect registration number and, most importantly, 89 aircraft whose manufacturing number (the real aircraft identifier) is missing or incorrect;

(d) Not included in the Registry is an Ilyushin-76, bearing the registration number 9Q-CLR, for which the Group has received credible information to have landed in Nairobi early in November 2008. The same registration number is assigned in the Registry to a Cessna P-210N.

Democratic Republic of the Congo Aircraft Registry (November 2008)

AAC declared status	*Number*	*Period of registration*
No certificate of airworthiness information	323	From 1969 to 2007
De-listed, destroyed or sold	24	From 1985 to 2007
Expelled	34	From 1978 to 2005
Grounded	110	From 1976 to 2007
Airworthy	95	From 1977 to 2008
of which:		
Certificate of airworthiness expired in 2006	1	
Certificate of airworthiness expiring in 2008	50	
Certificate of airworthiness expiring in 2009	34	
Certificate of airworthiness unknown	10	
Total	**586**	**From 1969 to 2008**

Source: AAC, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, November 2008.

150. The Group has also established that aircraft banned from flying by AAC for safety reasons continue to fly:

(a) Compagnie Africaine d'Aviation (CAA)-owned DC-9-819 (MD81), registration number 9Q-CBD, manufacturing number 48018, whose certificate of airworthiness expired on 13 January 2008, flew in and out of Goma airport in May and June 2008;

(b) African Air Services Commuter-owned Antonov-26 (AN-26) or AN-28, registration number 9Q-CFQ, serial number 1AJ008-05, and with its certificate of airworthiness expired 8 December 2007, was flying in and out of Goma airport in July and August 2008. Aircraft operated by CAA and African Air Services Commuter are also banned from flying within the European Union.[4]

A. Case study: Great Lakes Business Company

151. The Group has investigated two aircraft with registration numbers 9Q-CGQ and 9Q-CGO belonging to Great Lakes Business Company, an entity named in the Committee's sanctions list in March 2007.[5] The manufacturing number (4341801) recorded in the Aircraft Registry of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as belonging to the AN-12 with registration number 9Q-CGQ, grounded by AAC and currently in Goma, actually belongs to the AN-12 that crashed in Goma in July 2003, with registration number 9L-LCR.

152. The AN-12 with registration number 9L-LCR previously bore the registration number 9Q-CGO and was part of the fleet of Great Lakes Business Company. According to the logs of aircraft registration maintained by AAC, no such aircraft was ever registered in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the registration number 9Q-CGO was previously assigned to a Boeing-707 derelict in Kisangani. In the AAC Registry there is no update of this registration as belonging to an AN-12.

153. According to official AAC documents obtained by the Group of Experts during a previous mandate in 2005, the 9Q-CGQ-registered aircraft was acquired by Great Lakes Business Company on 2 August 2003 and registered as an AN-12 with manufacturing number 4341801 (see annex 28). The 9Q-CGQ-registered aircraft apparently received its certificate of airworthiness on 1 September 2004.

154. According to photographic and documentary evidence (see annex 29) collected by the Group and confirmed by the manufacturer Antonov Design Bureau, as well as the authors of the leading publication *Soviet Transports*, the manufacturing number 4341801 and the parts that bear manufacturing number 3341801 found in the wreckage of the 9L-LCR-registered aircraft, actually belonged to the 9Q-CGO-registered aircraft that crashed in Goma as the 9L-LCR-registered aircraft. This aircraft was built for the Soviet Air Force and was later apparently recorded as CCCP-12166 (the number 166 is still visible on the front lower window of the crashed aircraft (see annex 30).

155. Inquiries addressed to the Civil Aviation Authority of the Government of Sierra Leone requesting the registration documents of the 9L-LCR-registered aircraft have not yet been answered. The inquiry on the Goma-impounded 9Q-CGQ-

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[4] http://ec.europa.eu/atoz_en.htm.

[5] http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc8987.doc.htm.

registered aircraft continues and the Group has not reached conclusive evidence of its identity.

B. Commercial aviation and requisitioned aircraft

156. Over the past two years, FARDC has extensively used cargo planes belonging to MONUC and commercial aviation companies for the transport of military equipment to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In particular, since September 2008, the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have commandeered aircraft of three Democratic Republic of the Congo-registered companies: Hewa Bora Airways, Gomair, and Trans Air Cargo Service.

157. The aircraft transported FARDC military equipment and supplies from and to various locations, in particular Kinshasa, Kisangani and Goma. Goma and Kisangani airports' movements and cargo manifests obtained by the Group show that in September 2008, Hewa Bora Airways aircraft performed 33 flights (Kisangani, Goma, Kinshasa) and 11 flights in October 2008 using the same route. In September 2008, Gomair aircraft performed six flights (Kisangani, Goma) and six flights in October 2008 (Kisangani, Goma, Isiro). Trans Air aircraft performed 10 flights in September 2008 (Kisangani, Kinshasa) and 5 in October 2008 (Kisangani, Kinshasa). Cargo manifests from Gomair obtained by the Group and statements made by Hewa Bora Airways management confirm the military contents of cargo of these flights.

158. Another company, Enterprise World Airways (EWA) (ICAO call-sign EWS), which was put into government service, performed nine flights (Kisangani, Kinshasa) in September 2008 and six flights in October 2008 for FARDC (Kisangani, Kinshasa), with a Boeing-707 aircraft with the registration number 9Q-CRM. Subsequently the Group witnessed the unloading of ammunition boxes from this aircraft in Kisangani on 27 October 2008.

159. The Group would like to underline that, in connection with paragraph 6 of resolution 1807 (2008), the use of civil aircraft in conflict and war zones is prohibited by the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation[6] and ICAO rules, because this use puts at risk the lives of civilian crew and pilots who are not provided with military support.

Enterprise World Airways and ammunition shipments to Zimbabwe

160. The Boeing-707 aircraft with registration number 9Q-CRM used for military supply to Zimbabwe is registered as belonging to EWA, headquartered in Kinshasa on Boulevard Lumumba 68 and run by Charles de Schrijver and Mr. Birindwa. As recorded in Goma's airport movements, EWA (misspelled Hewa) operated with the same 9Q-CRM-registered aircraft for FARDC with military personnel and ammunition destined to North Kivu. At the time of the Zimbabwe mission, the aircraft was still officially airworthy, but its certificate of airworthiness expired on 1 November 2008.

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[6] http://www.icao.int/cgi/goto_m.pl?/icaonet/dcs/7300.html.

C. Maritime and lake traffic

161. The Group has investigated cargo movements through the ports of Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, Matadi and Mombasa. These ports have been cited by sources of the Group as transit points for military equipment destined to non-governmental armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group analysed the daily port movements of ships that docked and unloaded cargo at these ports from January to October 2008. The analysis of port movements and the provenance of the ships calling at those ports, as well as information received by the Group, highlighted potential arms shipments, and the Group submitted a list of vessels to local authorities to request access to the cargo manifests.

162. The Group has not detected any military shipments through these ports that are obviously destined for non-governmental armed groups. However, it is still inquiring on a large cargo of ammunition recently unloaded at the port of Dar es Salaam from a general cargo ship that loaded the cargo at the Ukrainian port of Oktyabrsk.

163. In Mombasa, the Group focused its inquiry on transit cargo and on manifests of goods recorded by OFIDA and destined for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group also asked the Kenya customs authority to provide cargo manifests for shipments of military equipment unloaded in Mombasa, and in particular for a general cargo ship that docked at Mombasa in January 2008 with a military cargo loaded in the Ukrainian port of Oktyabrsk. Kenya customs authorities only provided a summary of contents of shipments destined to or originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group is still inquiring on the end-user certificate of a cargo of military equipment unloaded from another ship and small arms originating in the same Ukrainian port destined for Mombasa.

164. In Dar es Salaam, the Group asked port and customs authorities for cargo manifests of 21 ships that docked in Dar es Salaam in 2008, but obtained only four manifests.

165. In Matadi, the Group asked cargo manifests for 42 vessels docked at Matadi on various dates in 2008, including a general cargo ship, the *St Georg*,[7] that unloaded Chinese military trucks and other military equipment in Matadi on 30 September 2007. The ship changed its name in Padna in February 2008. To date, the Group has not yet received the cargo manifests.

166. In Kigoma the Group asked customs and port authorities for various types of documents on the port traffic with Uvira and other lake ports in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular on a ship suspected of having transported weapons from Kigoma to Uvira in July 2007. The Group received the documents and the inquiry is still ongoing.

IX. Recruitment and use of children by armed groups

167. The Group of Experts obtained information directly from local transitory care centres where children are relocated after they separate from armed groups, as well as from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), MONUC and other child

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[7] The above-mentioned ship is cited in para. 79 of S/2008/43 as *Saint George*.

protection partners. The Group also conducted a number of field verifications missions and conducted direct interviews with demobilized children.

168. In total, the Group analysed 374 files of demobilized child soldiers and interviewed several dozen in person. On the basis of this data and on the Group's field missions and direct testimonies, the most active commanders responsible for recruitment or use of child soldiers are:

(a) CNDP: Colonel Innocent Kabundi, Colonel Sultani Makenga and Colonel Munyakazi. However, given the strong command and control within CNDP, and the frequent visits by General Nkunda and General Taganda with the troops, the Group believes that both commanders are responsible for maintaining children within the ranks of CNDP;

(b) PARECO: A significant number of children had been recruited by bodyguards of General Mugabo, the North Kivu commander of PARECO, indicating his personal responsibility.

A. Trends of recruitment

169. The resurgence of recent violence and active fighting in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, as well as in Ituri district since August 2008, contributed to a new wave of child recruitment. The Group travelled to Kilolirwe and Kitchanga, where it obtained consistent reports from schools, local authorities and humanitarian workers of large-scale child recruitment. The Group has also received numerous reports of children recruited by PARECO since January 2008.

170. According to information gathered by child protection actors, it is estimated that at least 150 children have been recruited in Rutshuru territory since the resumption of fighting in late August 2008. According to child protection agencies, from the week of 24 October to 2 November 2008, 36 children were reportedly recruited by Mai-Mai in the area of Nyamilima (Rutshuru territory), likely in response to the recent offensives by CNDP. During the third week of November 2008, the Group received reports of systematic and ongoing recruitment in Kitshanga, Masisi territory. The same sources reported that almost all children reunified with their families in the last three months have been re-recruited, in particular in the areas of Kitshanga, Mweso and Kashuga, by CNDP. During the same period, the Group received information of 52 children having been re-recruited by Mai-Mai militias.

B. Re-recruitment

171. Former child soldiers are vulnerable to re-recruitment, as they are already trained combatants and constitute an appealing asset to armed groups. On the basis of the above-mentioned data analysis, the Group is aware that of the 350 demobilized children, 24 were recruited more than once by more than one armed group. Following are some examples:

(a) A 15-year-old was recruited in 2005 by FDLR in Ngungu, Masisi territory, before escaping two weeks later. Two days after being reunited with his family, the child was recruited by CNDP. He was released at the end of 2007 from CNDP but was re-recruited by the same group in September 2008. Another young boy, age 15, was first recruited in Kagusa (Masisi) by Lieutenant Mugenzi of CNDP in April 2008, and re-recruited by Colonel Muomba of PARECO in May 2008;

(b) Three boys from the rebel group Mai-Mai Cobra (14, 15 and 16 years old, respectively) were first recruited at Renga (Masisi) by Captain Elie of Mai-Mai Cobra between 2005 and 2006. The boys were used as bodyguards. They were demobilized and transferred to a transit centre in Goma before being reunified with their families in March 2008. The boys were re-recruited at Kingi (Masisi) territory by Mai-Mai Cobra elements in June 2008.

C. CNDP child recruitment

172. Among the 374 cases of recruitment analysed by the Group, there were 60 cases of recruitment by CNDP.

173. According to information obtained locally and from child protection actors, the recruitment of children by CNDP intensified in September 2008, in particular in the territory of Masisi. Two children who escaped in mid-October 2008 from CNDP reported that they had been recruited in early October 2008 in the area of Ngungu and Murambi by Colonel Baudoin and Major Butoni, respectively. A direct testimony received by the Group in October 2008 reported on 40 minors being trained in a camp in Mushake. The Group received corroborated information that the areas of Karuba, Kagungu, Rubaya, Mushake and Muremure were particularly targeted for child recruitment. On the night of 11 October 2008, MONUC intervened twice to stop recruitment at local houses by CNDP elements near Osso farm (Masisi).

174. The Group received a number of reports of children being targeted for recruitment and approaching bases of the MONUC North Kivu brigade seeking protection. In mid-October 2008, the Group received a report that 16 boys were relocated by MONUC to transitory care centres in response to several attempts to recruit them in the area of Mushaki.

175. On the basis of direct testimonies of demobilized children, recruitment in schools remains a worrying method used by CNDP to enlist children in its ranks:

(a) In the course of a field mission in mid-October 2008, the Group received verified information from two schools in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, respectively, of 14 cases of child recruitment;

(b) On 24 October 2008, CNDP elements reportedly targeted the primary and secondary schools in Shasha (Masisi). Thirteen children recruited in the schools were able to escape, although one was reportedly killed;

(c) The Group learned from direct testimonies that in June 2007 a massive recruitment operation took place in the primary school of the Nyakariba parish (Masisi). According to one of the children recruited, CNDP elements led by Colonel Innocent Kabundi raided the school and abducted all the children over the age of 10, including girls;

(d) In April 2008, CNDP soldiers forcefully recruited 16 boys from a church in Masisi. The boys were taken to Mweso for training under the command of Captain Habimana. During an attack by FARDC, three of the children were killed.

176. The Group has also received reports of abuse of children within CNDP. The Group interviewed 10 CNDP deserters in Kisoro, Uganda, between 15 and 26 years old, including 8 Rwandans, 1 Burundian and 1 Congolese. They reportedly witnessed three summary executions of children who had attempted to escape the Chanzo military camp under the command of CNDP commander Colonel Sultani Makenga during the months of August and September 2008. The Group has received numerous other eyewitness reports of executions within CNDP for various offences, including attempted desertion and rape.

D. FDLR

177. Of the 374 cases of recruitment analysed by the Group, 62 cases are attributed to FDLR. Following are some examples:

(a) A 17-year-old boy was recruited at Kabizo in January 2007 by FDLR Major Didi. He escaped at Katwiguru, Rutshuru territory;

(b) Another boy was first recruited in 2005 at Kagando, Rutshuru territory, by a group of FDLR-Forces combattantes abacunguzi (FOCA) combatants under the command of Captain Job. The same boy was re-recruited in July 2008 in the same area by a group of FDLR-FOCA combatants under the command of Colonel Maitre;

(c) A 13-year-old boy, interviewed by the Group in November 2008 after having escaped from Kibati, was recruited two months earlier by FDLR Lieutenant Vumilia Kasa at the market in Kibumba;

(d) Among the children who recently fled FDLR-FOCA, the Group received a report of a 15-year-old Rwandan boy who was brought to Numbi in Kalehe territory by a Rwandan farmer in August 2008, and recruited by FDLR-FOCA in September 2008. He is one of many Rwandan cowherds who have been recruited in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by FDLR and CNDP and with whom the Group has spoken.

E. RUD-Urunana

178. Of the 374 recruitment cases analysed by the Group, six children were found to have been recruited by RUD-Urunana. Following are other examples of recruitment:

(a) The Group also received reports that in mid-September 2008, six children were kidnapped by elements led by General Musare in Nyamilima, Rutshuru territory;

(b) Three boys, between the ages of 16 and 17, escaped from RUD troops in early October 2008 at Kasiki (Lubero). They had been used as bodyguards by RUD commanders;

(c) Another 15-year-old declared to have been recruited in Rutshuru territory by Major Ndeko under the command of General Musare in June 2008;

(d) Among the children who recently escaped from RUD-Urunana was a 17-year-old Rwandan boy who had been brought to the Democratic Republic of the Congo by a Congolese farmer as a cowherd. The boy was allegedly first recruited at

Rubaya in Masisi by an Nkunda loyalist before escaping and being re-recruited at Kilama (Rutshuru) by Captain Marius of RUD in December 2005. The boy declared that he had been re-recruited a third time by Major Mwendebantu at Sake in August 2008.

F. PARECO and other Mai-Mai militias

179. From its analysis of the 374 child recruitment cases, the Group found 163 cases attributed to PARECO, making it one of the most prolific recruiters of children. Following are examples of recruitment by PARECO:

(a) The Group received corroborated reports of 30 children who escaped from PARECO between August and November 2008. They had all been recruited in 2008;

(b) On 6 October 2008, the Group was informed of a 17-year-old boy who had been recruited by Major Prince of PARECO on 20 February 2008 in Mayamaoto, Kanyabayonga area;

(c) Five children were allegedly recruited at Buhoye (Masisi) by Major Akili between September 2007 and March 2008. A sixth child was allegedly recruited at Rukopfu (Masisi) by Major Baseme Pitchen in September 2008, while a seventh child was also first recruited in Masisi, by Lieutenant Mugenzi of CNDP in April 2008, and re-recruited by PARECO Colonel Muomba, in May 2008;

(d) Three additional boys were recruited by Major Kikokota on 13 April 2007 and by Captain Musafiri and Colonel Janvier in August 2008 at Shasha, Rutshuru territory. Two more children were recruited in Kibirizi, respectively, by Major Pondu and Major Bahati, in August and December 2008. Another boy declared that he had been recruited by General Mugabo in April 2007, after having been previously demobilized twice from RCD and Mai-Mai Forces Autodefense Populaires, in 2004 and 2006, respectively.

180. Of the 374 cases of recruitment analysed by the Group, 38 were attributed to Mai-Mai militias operating in North Kivu. Among the 38, 10 were demobilized by Mai-Mai Cobra and recruited in 2003.

181. The Group received frequent reports of ongoing recruitment by Mai-Mai and by commanders obstructing the verification and separation of children by child protection actors. Following are some examples:

(a) In Kayna, Lubero territory, the local commander of Mai-Mai Kasindien, Colonel Kapangala, refused to recognize 10 soldiers as children and prevented efforts by child protection actors to separate them;

(b) On 15 August 2008, eight children were separated from Mai-Mai Kalehe led by Colonel Sido Naengo. All of them had been recruited between June and January 2008;

(c) In Uvira territory, throughout 2008, Mai-Mai under the command of General Zabuloni continued to recruit and use children in their ranks, although sensitization efforts by child protection actors seemed to have started bearing fruit in the last weeks of October 2008. On 10 September 2008, MONUC facilitated the separation of three children between the ages of 15 and 17 from Zabuloni Mai-Mai elements;

(d) In early October 2008 the Group received reports of two children who left Zabuloni Mai-Mai. One, a 16-year-old boy, was voluntarily recruited by Captain Claude Majaga in 2006. He was recruited a second time after a temporary reunification with his family in May 2007. Another 14-year-old boy was demobilized at the end of October 2008 by Lieutenant Mulizima Malipo after being recruited in the summer of 2007;

(e) In mid-October 2008, 18 children were separated from the Cobra Brigade of Colonel Tangazo Kabiona Gislain of Mai-Mai Kifwana. The children were between 15 and 17 years old and were recruited between 2001 and 2008 in Masisi and Kalehe territories.

G. Lord's Resistance Army

182. The Group was not able to directly investigate the use of child soldiers by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). However, the Group received verified information that in the course of attacks by LRA elements in 16 locations of Dungu territory, Orientale Province, in September and October 2008, 177 children were abducted. The Group is alarmed by what it considers to be systematic abduction of children by elements of LRA.

183. The Group believes that the kidnapping of these children could be part of LRA preparations for upcoming operations against FARDC and MONUC, as well as a means to intimidate the local population and prevent locals from sharing information with the rebel group's enemies.

H. FARDC

184. The Group is encouraged by the general trend in child protection within FARDC, as it did not find evidence of systematic recruitment of children. Of the 374 recruitment cases, 10 were from FARDC ranks. However, concern remains with respect to the presence of children in two FARDC non-integrated brigades, the 81st brigade based in Katale, until recently under the command of Colonel Yav, and the 85th FARDC brigade in Walikale, led by Colonel Matumo:

(a) As mentioned in the Group's interim report, the 85th brigade continues to maintain children in its ranks. The Group was recently informed that after the separation of 30 children in May 2008, more children were recruited;

(b) Of the 10 recruitment cases examined, four children were recruited by the 81st non-integrated brigade between October and November 2007. FARDC authorities informally told the Group that Colonel Yav had not handed over CNDP deserters who had reached his position, including children. The Group also received testimony from a 16-year-old who declared to have been the escort of Colonel Yav for six months. A 14-year-old declared to have been recruited in mid-2007 by soldiers of the 81st brigade. He was the bodyguard of Captain Innocent, second-in-command to battalion commander Major Fimbo.

185. The Group is also concerned about frequent reports of the prolonged detention of children at FARDC detention centres following their separation from armed groups. This practice often involves interrogation of children and inhumane treatment.

186. Child protection actors voiced concerns to the Group regarding the presence of children at *brassage* centres and the disregard of child protection verification procedures. Following are some examples:

(a) In October 2008, 490 elements of the Mai-Mai Cobra brigade were transferred to the *brassage* centres of Kamina, Kitona and Kisangani. Child protection actors were given the opportunity to screen only part of the demobilized combatants;

(b) In October 2008, FARDC contested the transfer of 111 children who were relocated from the Kitona *brassage* centre. The Group learned that at least 10 of those children were removed by FARDC and transferred to the *brassage* centre, and that other children in foster families were harassed.

X. Serious violations of international law targeting women and children

187. In connection with its mandate pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1807 (2008), the Group examined medical records of 300 cases of sexual violence perpetrated against women in North Kivu. On the basis of data collected, all armed groups and FARDC are responsible for committing such violations. The data collected, as well as the reports received by the Group during the current mandate, did not however provide sufficient information about the authors or the chain of command.

188. The Group has noted a lack of systematization of data on sexual violence. The Group understands that efforts are under way to collect such data and would urge the United Nations Population Fund, as the lead United Nations agency on this issue, to consider including a mechanism for the identification of the authors of such acts, while respecting the sensitivity of this information and the confidentiality of the victims.

189. Unfortunately, the Group was not provided access to a confidential database of incidents of sexual violence maintained by MONUC, and it received only limited reporting on instances of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

190. Below are some of the examples of serious abuses by all armed groups that the Group has collected:

(a) The Group received reports about systematic harassment of the population, including looting and raping, by the 182nd FARDC battalion led by Major Charles deployed in Walungu territory;

(b) During the period from 22 to 28 August 2008, FARDC elements of the 13th integrated brigade were responsible for seven cases of rape in the village of Luofu (Lubero). The perpetrators were all from the 2nd company of the 131st battalion. According to MONUC and local health authorities, 33 rape cases have been treated in Luofo since the beginning of 2008;

(c) Eleven girls, between the ages of 11 and 16, were raped north of Bunia by FARDC elements of the 11th battalion of the 1st FARDC brigade under the command of Colonel Esperant Masudi;

(d) MONUC was able to confirm 10 cases of rape perpetrated by retreating soldiers of the FARDC 7th and 15th integrated brigades in Kibirizi and Nyanzale (Rutshuru) since the beginning of September 2008. Elements of the same units were reported to be implicated in five other cases of rape in Kanyabayonga.

191. The Group received eyewitness testimonies that on 5 November 2008, CNDP carried out summary executions in Kiwanja (Rutshuru territory). The Group has also received indications about the CNDP chain of command in Kiwanja at the time of the killings and continues investigating the matter:

(a) These reports included video footage by foreign journalists from Kiwanja and Rutshuru town showing corpses in the streets and in houses. This was confirmed by reports from eyewitnesses who witnessed summary executions being carried out by CNDP. The individuals targeted by CNDP were suspected Mai-Mai and PARECO sympathizers in Kiwanja and Rutshuru town;

(b) On 7 November 2008, a MONUC mission visited Kiwanja to verify allegations of the arbitrary execution of civilians. Members of the mission visited 11 gravesites, alleged to contain the remains of 26 victims, including combatants. Among the victims were two children (one and a half years old and two years old) and several young adults. Local authorities claimed to have buried 62 civilians since the clashes. Eyewitnesses interviewed by the team confirmed that the majority of the civilians found dead in their homes had been victims of arbitrary executions perpetrated by CNDP elements, who were engaged in targeted and reprisal killings after PARECO withdrew from the village. The victims, mainly young men, were accused of being PARECO combatants or collaborators. MONUC investigations were hampered by time constraints and security concerns, particularly the presence of armed CNDP elements in the nearby vicinity.

XI. Compliance with the sanctions regime

192. In the course of its mandate, the Group wrote 112 official communications to Member States and private entities requesting information deemed relevant to its mandate. Many of these requests did not receive satisfactory responses:

(a) Despite several requests to the competent authorities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa, the Group has not received cargo manifests of flights performed in September and November 2007 and in September 2008 by the Khartoum-based Azza Transport Company from Khartoum to Kisangani (see S/2008/43, paras. 68-74). With regard to the South African authorities, the Group has not received the flight records of Pretoria Airport to verify the claim of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/2008/43, paras. 75-78) that a flight by an Il-76 aircraft (registration number YU-AMJ, belonging to the Belgrade-based company Air Tomisko and wet-leased to the Tuzla-based ICAR Air), transporting military equipment to FARDC, actually flew to Kinshasa from Pretoria. The claim of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been contradicted by the overflight and landing permission records filed by ICAR Air to several countries along the route Nis (Serbia)-Kinshasa;

(b) The Group requested information from the Government of Burundi and subsequently transmitted two letters requesting information relating to Gold Link Burundi Trading, Farrel Trade and Investments Corporation, and customs declarations of all gold exports. More than three months since the Group's initial request, the Burundian authorities are still unwilling to provide this information. The Group requested the Government of Uganda to provide statistics on all gold exports from its Bureau of Statistics, but to date has received no response. The Group also requested from the Ugandan Revenue Authority information on gold exports of two companies, but similarly has received no response to date. The Group has also not received a response from the Ugandan immigration authorities concerning the travel through Kenya of Frank Bwambale Kakolele, who has been subject to the Committee's travel ban since November 2005 (see para. 99 (b) of the Group's interim report);

(c) The Group also received information that individuals linked to sanctioned entities were travelling between Kampala and Dubai, using Ethiopian Airlines. The Group wrote to Ethiopian Airlines to request more information in this connection, but to date has received no response;

(d) Kenya customs authorities, despite several requests, have not provided cargo manifests of ships on which the Group requested documentation. The Kenya customs authority has only provided a summary of contents of shipments destined to or originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As in the case of Uganda, the Group has not received a response from the Kenyan immigration authorities concerning the travel through Kenya of Frank Bwambale Kakolele;

(e) Dar es Salaam port and customs authorities, despite several requests, provided the Group with only 4 of the 21 cargo manifests it had requested;

(f) Customs authorities in Matadi, despite several requests, never provided the Group with the requested cargo manifests of 42 vessels docked at Matadi on various dates in 2008;

(g) The Kigoma port and customs authorities fully cooperated with the Group and provided the requested information;

(h) In addition, few States, particularly in the Great Lakes region, have taken steps to implement the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. The Governments of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda have not instructed customs officials to implement the travel ban on sanctioned individuals, and their respective Central Banks have not made systematic efforts to freeze the assets of those on the sanctions list. In one case, General Bwambale Kakolele, who has been on the sanctions list since its inception on 1 November 2005, expressed surprise when the Group informed him that he had been sanctioned, as he claimed he had never been informed.

193. The Group discussed sanctions implementation at length with the Government of Uganda:

(a) The Group met with the Governor of the Bank of Uganda in September 2008 and conveyed the view that sanctions against both UCI and Machanga Limited had not been implemented since these entities were listed in March 2007. The Bank of Uganda has responded to the Group's request to freeze the Machanga Limited accounts at DFCU Bank, where Machanga Limited keeps its corporate accounts, but the Bank of Uganda has not yet responded to requests to do the same for other banks where Machanga Limited has accounts. The Group has also discovered that Crane Bank, where UCI holds its accounts, had not enforced an assets freeze on UCI since March 2007, claiming it had no instructions to do so from the Bank of Uganda;

(b) After Machanga Limited and UCI were listed by the Committee in March 2007, the United Arab Emirates-based company Emirates Gold withheld $2,052,622 owed to UCI, using the pretext of the assets freeze to retain these funds. As a result, UCI became subject to heavy interest payments owed to Crane Bank to clear loans and overdrafts. The directors of UCI responded by paying in hundreds of thousands of dollars from a personal account and an account of a flower business they own in order to manage the interest payments;

(c) Following a request by the Government of Uganda, the Chairman of the sanctions Committee wrote to the United Arab Emirates authorities on 24 July 2008 to request Emirates Gold to pay the $2,052,622 under an exemption so that the debts owed to Crane Bank by UCI could be cleared, and the assets freeze could be imposed with no outstanding disputes. The Group wrote to the Committee on 23 September 2008 to inform it that no adequate monitoring mechanism had been set up to ensure that the balance of $840,542 would be frozen after the $1,212,080 of debts owed by UCI to Crane Bank were paid off. The Committee subsequently wrote to the Ugandan authorities to request the Bank of Uganda to set up an escrow account where the balance of the returned funds could be monitored as frozen once the debts worth $1,210,080 were cleared. The Group notes that the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveyed the request of the Committee to the Bank of Uganda on 14 October 2008, but to date no action has been taken by the Bank;

(d) While the Group notes the cooperation given by the Bank of Uganda on other issues, the Group has reiterated to the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Uganda that it remains the responsibility of Governments to enforce United Nations sanctions. If the UCI assets had been immediately frozen after March 2007, and the Bank of Uganda had intervened to ensure any funds remained frozen, Emirates Gold would have had little justification to benefit from the retention of these funds for so long.

194. The Group has tried, whenever possible, pursuant to paragraph 18 (a) of resolution 1807 (2008), to examine and analyse information gathered by MONUC. The Group has also shared extensively data it has collected with MONUC. Following are some observations regarding information gathering:

(a) Given the confidentiality of documents such as daily and weekly political and military reports, as well as human rights and child protection reports, MONUC has not given the Group systematic access to information it has gathered. Instead, MONUC has appointed a focal point who produces a weekly report based on inputs from relevant divisions;

(b) In practice, it is left to each division within MONUC to determine on a case-by-case basis whether and how they should share information with the Group. The Group has benefited greatly from the collaboration of some units, especially the Joint Military Analysis Cell (JMAC), while it has received little information from others;

(c) While the Group is grateful for these efforts, and for the extensive administrative support it has received, it believes that it could benefit much more from the information gathered by MONUC staff, in particular in the fields of human rights and child protection;

(d) The Group has interacted extensively with MONUC staff in the field, including civilian staff, military observers and military contingents. It is clear from these interactions that many MONUC officials are not aware of the mandate of the Mission with regard to the arms embargo and do not feel that it is their duty to gather information on support to non-governmental armed groups.

195. It was clear from the level of cooperation provided by some Member States that the sanctions regime is not given the importance and seriousness it merits, despite the fact that the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1807 (2008) under Chapter VII as mandatory on all States. In some cases, Government officials were not aware of, or did not understand, the mandate of the Group. Above all, as evidenced by informal communications with some Member States, there are no consequences for States that do not provide the requested information. There is, therefore, little incentive to comply with the sanctions regime despite its mandatory authority on all States.

196. If steps are not taken by Member States to enforce compliance with the sanctions regime and relevant Security Council resolutions, the work of the Group will have little impact.

XII. Recommendations

1. **The Group recommends that the sanctions Committee enforce compliance with the arms embargo by writing officially to Member States that have not responded to the requests and questions of the Group, and noting their compliance status.**

2. **The Group recommends that the Committee consider political leadership in non-governmental armed groups as inherent support to these groups. These leaders, many of whom reside in Europe and the United States, form a crucial part of fund-raising, public relations and diplomatic strategies.**

FARDC support to FDLR and PARECO

3. **The Group has put forward several FARDC commanders for sanctions for supporting FDLR and PARECO. The Group recommends that the Committee request the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to issue clear directives to its troops that collaboration and cohabitation with FDLR and PARECO are prohibited. Appropriate disciplinary measures should be taken against FARDC soldiers collaborating with these armed groups. FARDC units deployed in areas occupied by FDLR should distance themselves from FDLR.**

Government of Rwanda support to CNDP

4. **The Group recommends that the Committee remind the Government of Rwanda of its obligations under the Nairobi communiqué (S/2007/679), in which the Government of Rwanda pledged to prevent any form of support to CNDP and the entry into and exit from its territory of its members. This would**

include preventing CNDP from using Rwandan telephone networks and banking systems and from holding fund-raising meetings on Rwandan territory.

MONUC

5. **The Group recommends that the Security Council clarify, in its upcoming resolution extending the mandate of MONUC, the role that MONUC should play with regard to collecting information on the support of armed groups, as well as its collaboration and sharing of information with the Group of Experts.**

6. **The Group recommends that the Committee encourage the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to provide clear guidance to the civilian staff and contingents of MONUC on their obligations regarding the arms embargo. This should include gathering information on all forms of support to non-governmental armed groups, including through foot patrols along the border and random searches of vehicles for smuggled weapons at border crossings and checkpoints.**

Arms

7. **The Group recommends that the Committee request the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition as an urgent priority. Donors involved in security sector reform should include stockpile management in their assistance to FARDC.**

8. **The Group recommends that the Committee request MONUC to take steps to improve its database of small arms and light weapons, including by:**

(a) **Tasking contingents in the field to collect all the necessary information on each weapon, including factory markings. Photographs should be taken and submitted to MONUC in Kinshasa for all arms and ammunition collected;**

(b) **Training officers in how to register and manage small arms and ammunition.**

Border control

9. **The Group recommends that the Security Council consider requesting MONUC to establish border-monitoring teams, in particular at the Bunagana and Kasindi border crossings. Those teams would have the authority to undertake random checks of goods crossing the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.**

Children and armed conflict and serious violations of human rights

10. **The Group recommends that the Committee address a letter to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo requesting the full implementation of child protection verification procedures, as agreed by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular:**

(a) **To allow verification of the presence of children among troops prior to their transfer to *brassage* centres;**

(b) To grant full access by local and international child protection partners to troops and *brassage* centres for the purpose of verification and separation of children;

(c) To stop the practice of prolonged and arbitrary detention of children at military detention facilities;

(d) To implement a more effective liaison with relevant child protection partners for a rapid transfer of separated children to transitory care centres or, where possible, for direct family reunification.

11. **The Group recommends that the Committee encourage MONUC and UNICEF to increase coordination among child protection partners, including in the data collection phase, with a view to creating a unified database on demobilized children, which should identify as much as possible the recruiter and the chain of command to which the children were subject.**

12. **The Group recommends that the Committee call upon MONUC to share information with the Group of Experts on child recruitment and the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflict, in order to ensure maximum support to the Group of Experts for the purpose of verifying and analysing relevant information.**

Natural resources

13. **The Group recommends that the Committee call upon Member States to work with local and international NGOs to develop a map of mineral-rich zones and armed groups, to be made public by the end of the next Group's mandate period. The map would serve to create awareness and remove uncertainty among commercial entities with respect to the origin of minerals purchased from areas controlled by armed groups.**

14. **The Group recommends that the Committee urge Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that exporters and consumers of Congolese mineral products under their jurisdiction conduct due diligence on their suppliers and not accept verbal assurances from buyers regarding the origin of their product.**

Aviation

15. **As recommended in previous reports of the Group of Experts (S/2006/525 and S/2007/423), the Group recommends that the Committee request the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take concrete steps towards improving the safety and security of its airspace by:**

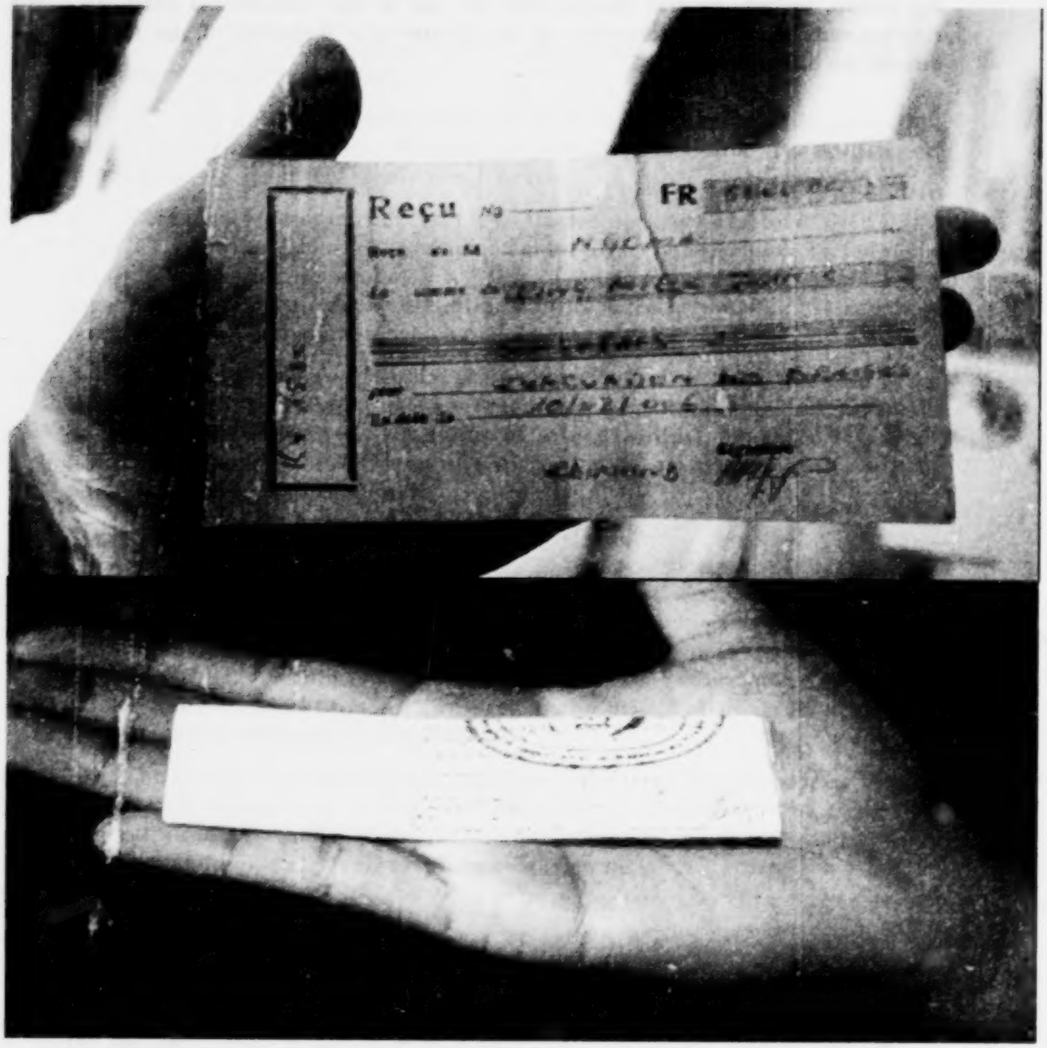
(a) Modernizing its equipment by adding state-of-the-art, radar-based platforms and monitoring systems that should cover the entire airspace of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(b) Improving the training of civil aviation authority and airport personnel;

(c) Updating and reviewing the Democratic Republic of the Congo Aircraft Registry to include information on the airworthiness and identities of all aircraft.

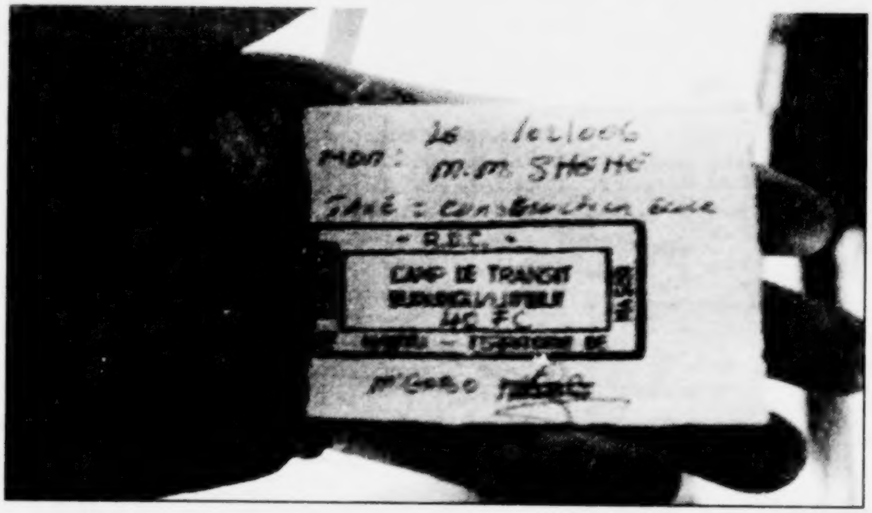
16. **In this context, the Group also notes that the bill on the competencies of the Government Autorité de l'aviation civile, which is currently under discussion, include several clauses that are not in line with ICAO rules and recommends that the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo amend the bill accordingly.**

Annex 1



Reçu

FR



26 10/10/06

Nom : M.M. SHOMO

Tâché : construction école

- R.D.C. -

CAMP DE TRANSIT

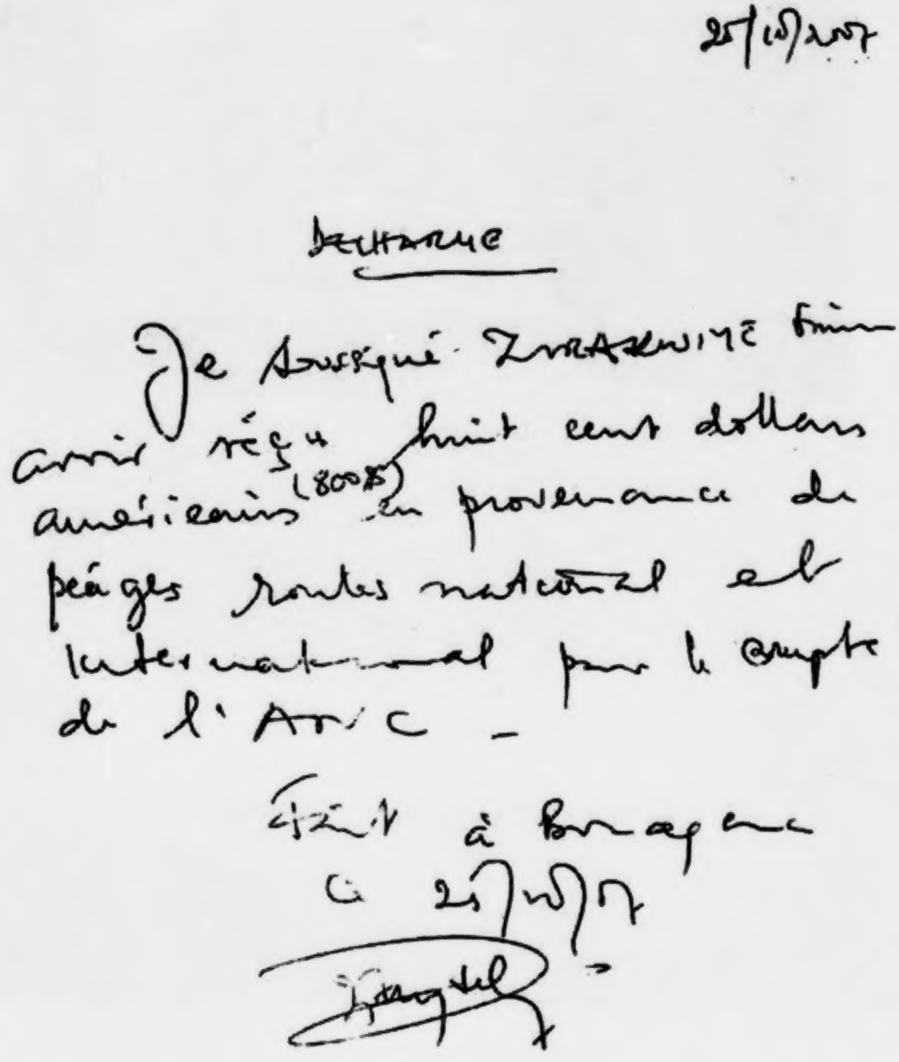
[illegible]

FC

[illegible] – TERRITOIRE DE

M'GABO

Annex 2



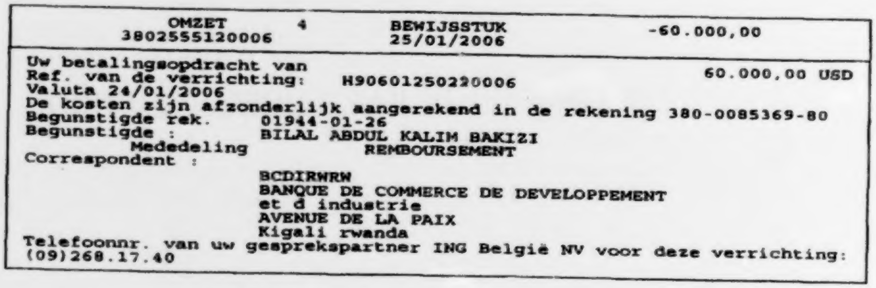
25/10/2007

DECHARGE

Je Ansigué ZIRASEWIYE Firmin avoir reçu huit cent dollars américains (800$) en provenance de péages routes national et International pour le compte de l'ANC –

Fait à Bunagana
le 25/10/07

Annex 3



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       Mededeling            REMBOURSEMENT
Correspondent :
                    BCDIRWRW
                    BANQUE DE COMMERCE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
                    et d industrie
                    AVENUE DE LA PAIX
                    Kigali rwanda
Telefoonnr. van uw gesprekspartner ING België NV voor deze verrichting:
(09)268.17.40
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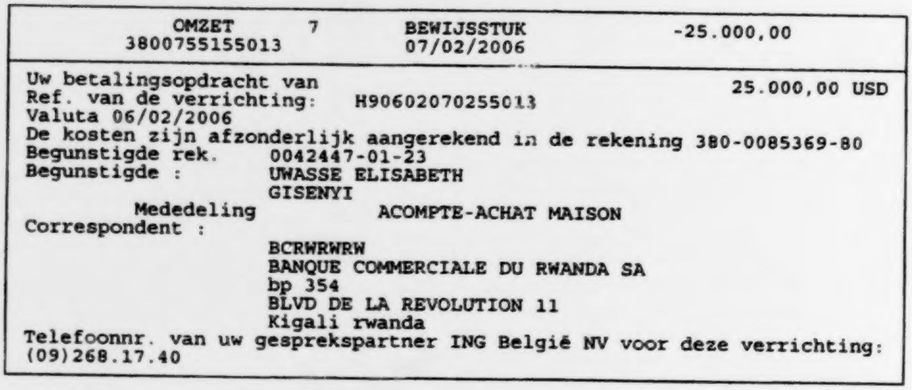

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Begunstigde :       UWASSE ELISABETH
                    GISENYI
       Mededeling            ACOMPTE-ACHAT MAISON
Correspondent :
                    BCRWRWRW
                    BANQUE COMMERCIALE DU RWANDA SA
                    bp 354
                    BLVD DE LA REVOLUTION 11
                    Kigali rwanda
Telefoonnr. van uw gesprekspartner ING België NV voor deze verrichting:
(09)268.17.40
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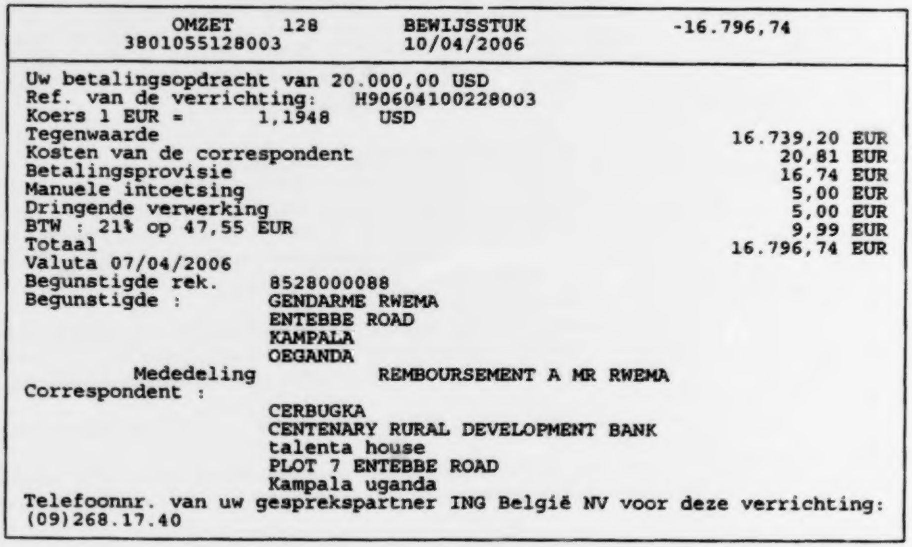

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Kosten van de correspondent                                20,81 EUR
Betalingsprovisie                                          16,74 EUR
Manuele intoetsing                                          5,00 EUR
Dringende verwerking                                        5,00 EUR
BTW : 21% op 47,55 EUR                                      9,99 EUR
Totaal                                                 16.796,74 EUR
Valuta 07/04/2006
Begunstigde rek.    8528000088
Begunstigde :       GENDARME RWEMA
                    ENTEBBE ROAD
                    KAMPALA
                    OEGANDA
       Mededeling            REMBOURSEMENT A MR RWEMA
Correspondent :
                    CERBUGKA
                    CENTENARY RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
                    talenta house
                    PLOT 7 ENTEBBE ROAD
                    Kampala uganda
Telefoonnr. van uw gesprekspartner ING België NV voor deze verrichting:
(09)268.17.40
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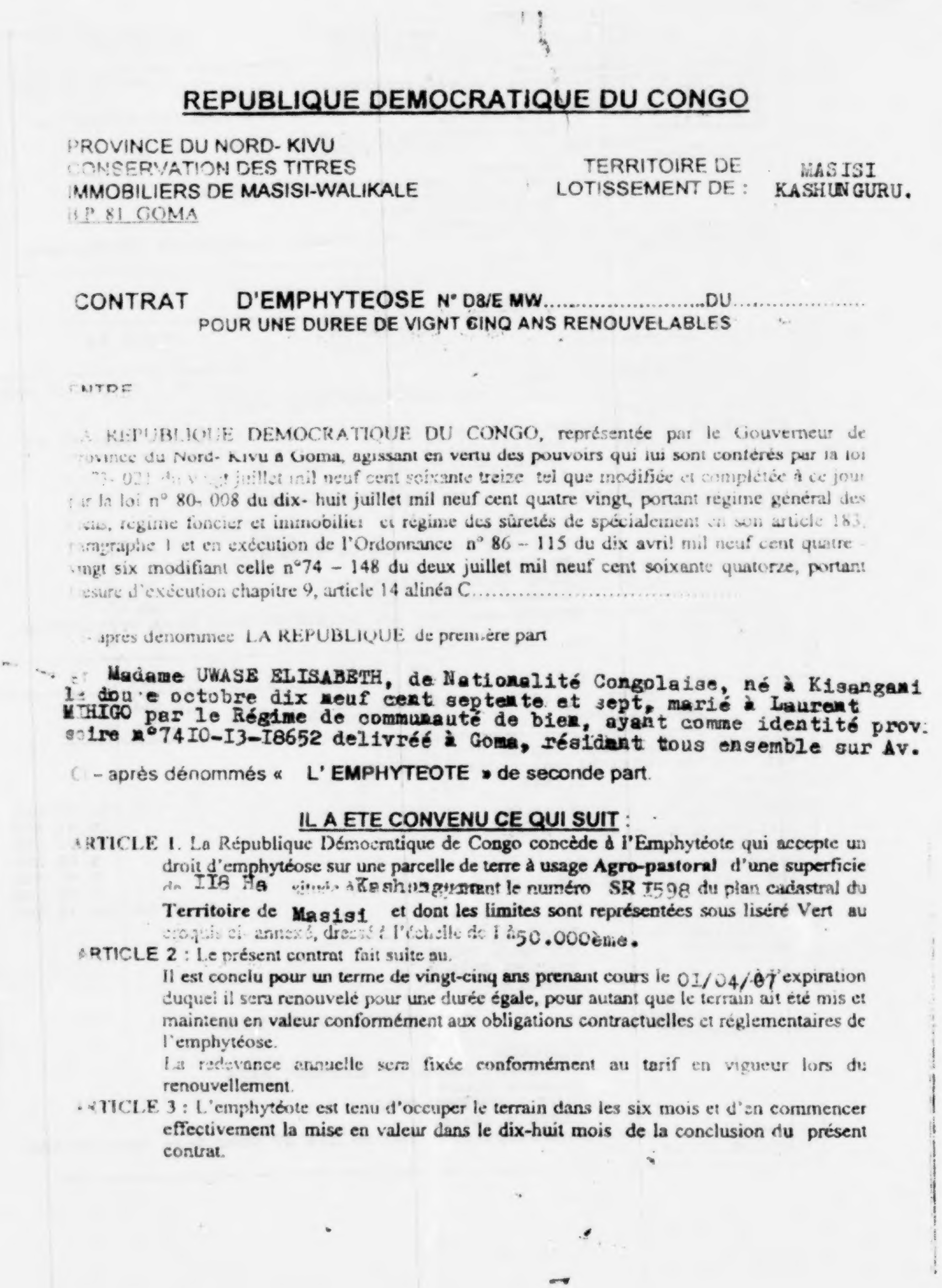
Annex 4



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

PROVINCE DU NORD- KIVU
CONSERVATION DES TITRES
IMMOBILIERS DE MASISI-WALIKALE
B.P. 81 GOMA

TERRITOIRE DE MASISI
LOTISSEMENT DE : KASHUNGURU.

CONTRAT D'EMPHYTEOSE N° D8/E MW..........................DU....................
POUR UNE DUREE DE VIGNT CINQ ANS RENOUVELABLES

ENTRE

LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO, représentée par le Gouverneur de province du Nord- Kivu à Goma, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par la loi 73- 021 du vingt juillet mil neuf cent soixante treize tel que modifiée et complétée à ce jour par la loi n° 80- 008 du dix- huit juillet mil neuf cent quatre vingt, portant régime général des biens, régime foncier et immobilier et régime des sûretés de spécialement en son article 183, paragraphe 1 et en exécution de l'Ordonnance n° 86 – 115 du dix avril mil neuf cent quatre - vingt six modifiant celle n°74 – 148 du deux juillet mil neuf cent soixante quatorze, portant mesure d'exécution chapitre 9, article 14 alinéa C.......................................

Ci- après dénommée LA REPUBLIQUE de première part

Et Madame UWASE ELISABETH, de Nationalité Congolaise, né à Kisangani le douze octobre dix neuf cent septente et sept, marié à Laurent MIHIGO par le Régime de communauté de bien, ayant comme identité provisoire n°74I0-I3-I8652 delivréé à Goma, résidant tous ensemble sur Av.

Ci – après dénommés « L' EMPHYTEOTE » de seconde part.

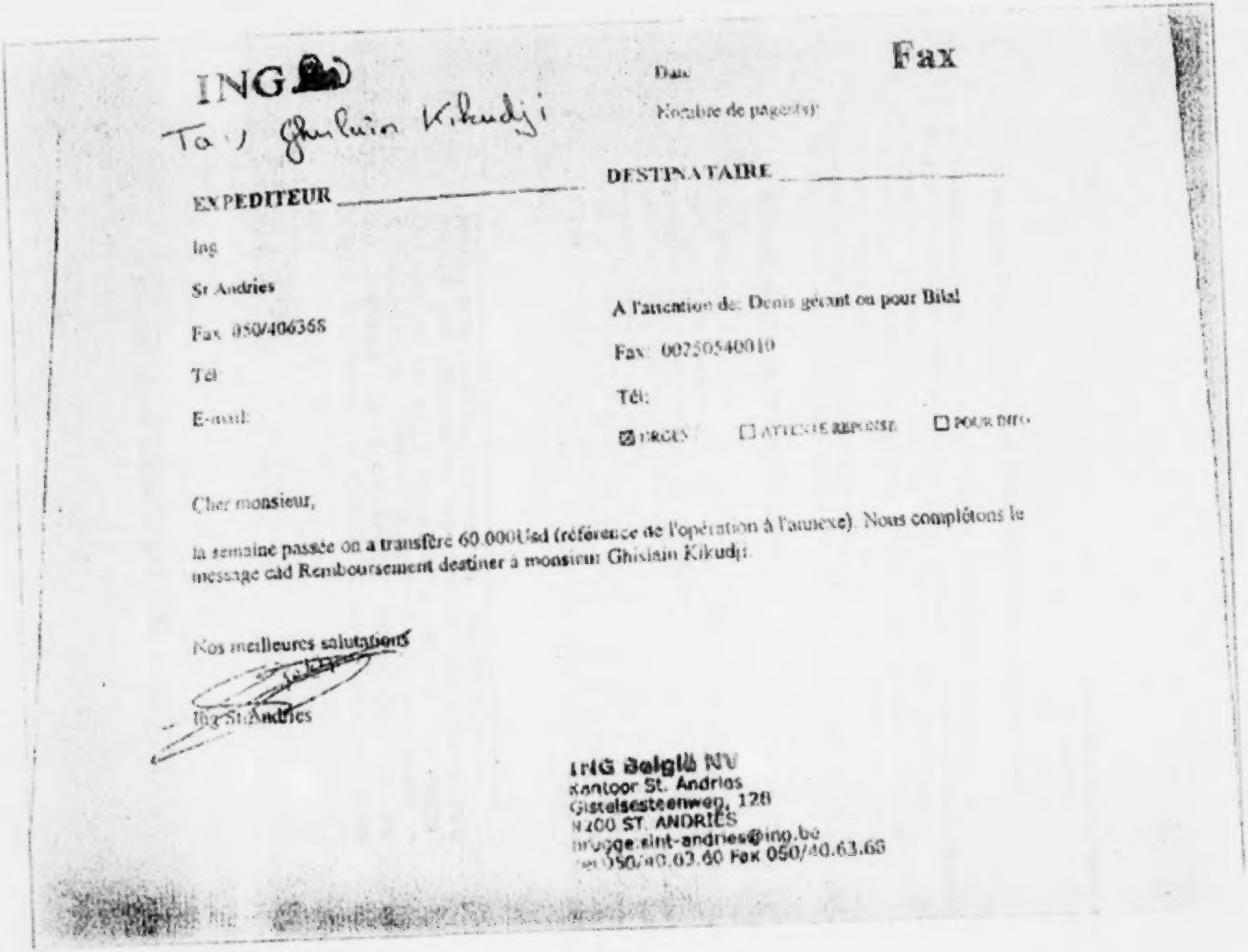
IL A ETE CONVENU CE QUI SUIT :

ARTICLE 1. La République Démocratique de Congo concède à l'Emphytéote qui accepte un droit d'emphytéose sur une parcelle de terre à usage **Agro-pastoral** d'une superficie de II8 Ha situé à Kashunguru portant le numéro SR I598 du plan cadastral du **Territoire de Masisi** et dont les limites sont représentées sous liséré Vert au croquis ci- annexé, dressé à l'échelle de 1 à 50.000ème.

ARTICLE 2 : Le présent contrat fait suite au.
Il est conclu pour un terme de vingt-cinq ans prenant cours le 01/04/07 expiration duquel il sera renouvelé pour une durée égale, pour autant que le terrain ait été mis et maintenu en valeur conformément aux obligations contractuelles et réglementaires de l'emphytéose.
La redevance annuelle sera fixée conformément au tarif en vigueur lors du renouvellement.

ARTICLE 3 : L'emphytéote est tenu d'occuper le terrain dans les six mois et d'en commencer effectivement la mise en valeur dans le dix-huit mois de la conclusion du présent contrat.

Annex 5



ING

To : Ghislain Kikudji

Fax

Date

Nombre de page(s):

EXPEDITEUR

Ing

St Andries

Fax 050/406368

Tél

E-mail:

DESTINATAIRE

A l'attention de: Denis gérant ou pour Bilal

Fax: 00250540010

Tél:

☒ URGENT ☐ ATTENTE REPONSE ☐ POUR INFO

Cher monsieur,

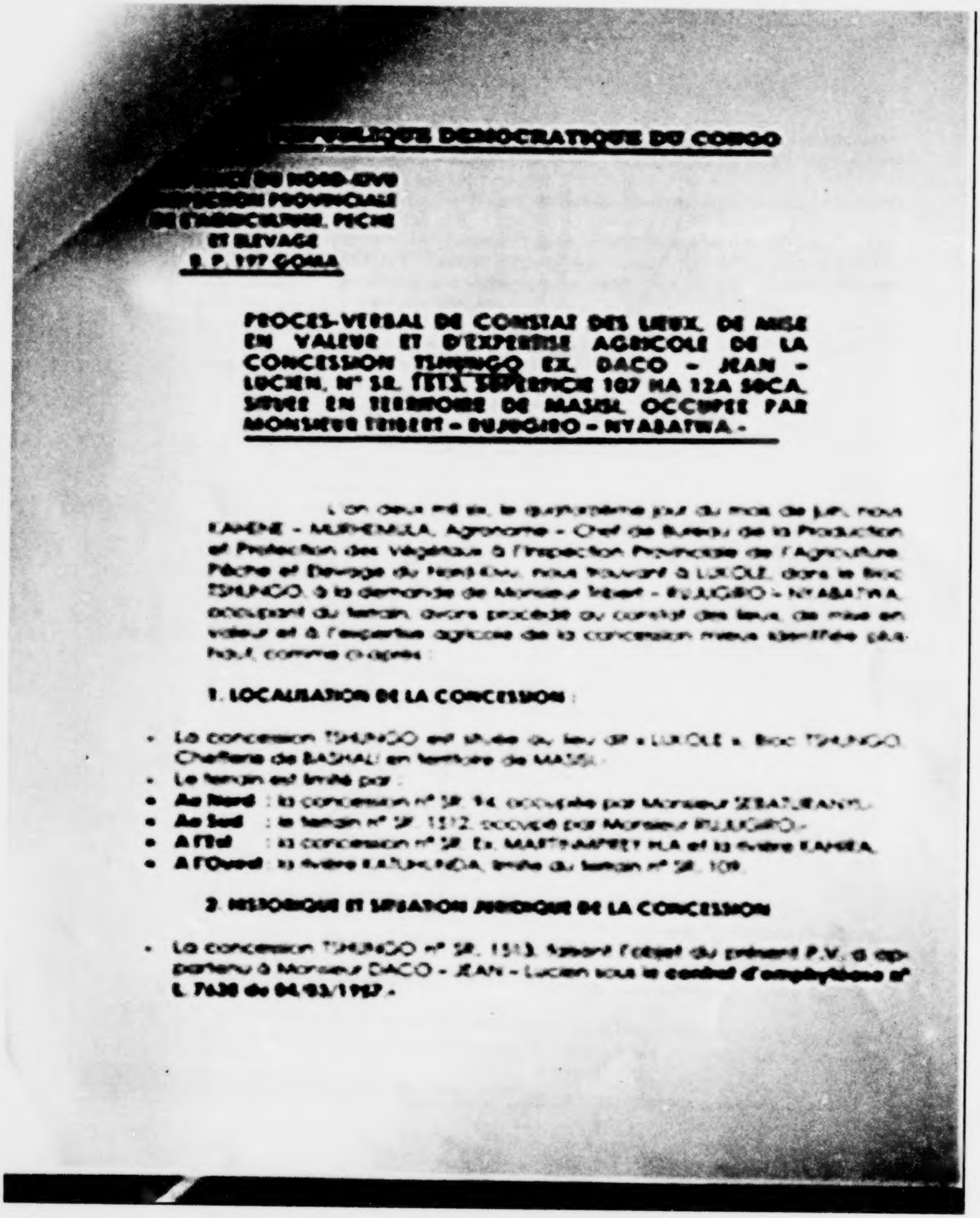
la semaine passée on a transféré 60.000Usd (référence de l'opération à l'annexe). Nous complétons le message càd Remboursement destiner à monsieur Ghislain Kikudji.

Nos meilleures salutations

Ing St Andries

ING België NV
Kantoor St. Andries
Gistelsesteenweg, 128
8200 ST. ANDRIES
brugge.sint-andries@ing.be
Tel 050/40.63.60 Fax 050/40.63.68

Annex 6



PUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

CE DU NORD-KIVU
PECTION PROVINCIALE
DE L'AGRICULTURE, PECHE
ET ELEVAGE
B.P. 197 GOMA

PROCES-VERBAL DE CONSTAT DES LIEUX, DE MISE EN VALEUR ET D'EXPERTISE AGRICOLE DE LA CONCESSION TSHUNGO EX. DACO – JEAN – LUCIEN, N° SR. 1513, SUPERFICIE 107 HA 12A 50CA, SITUEE EN TERRITOIRE DE MASISI, OCCUPEE PAR MONSIEUR TRIBERT – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA –

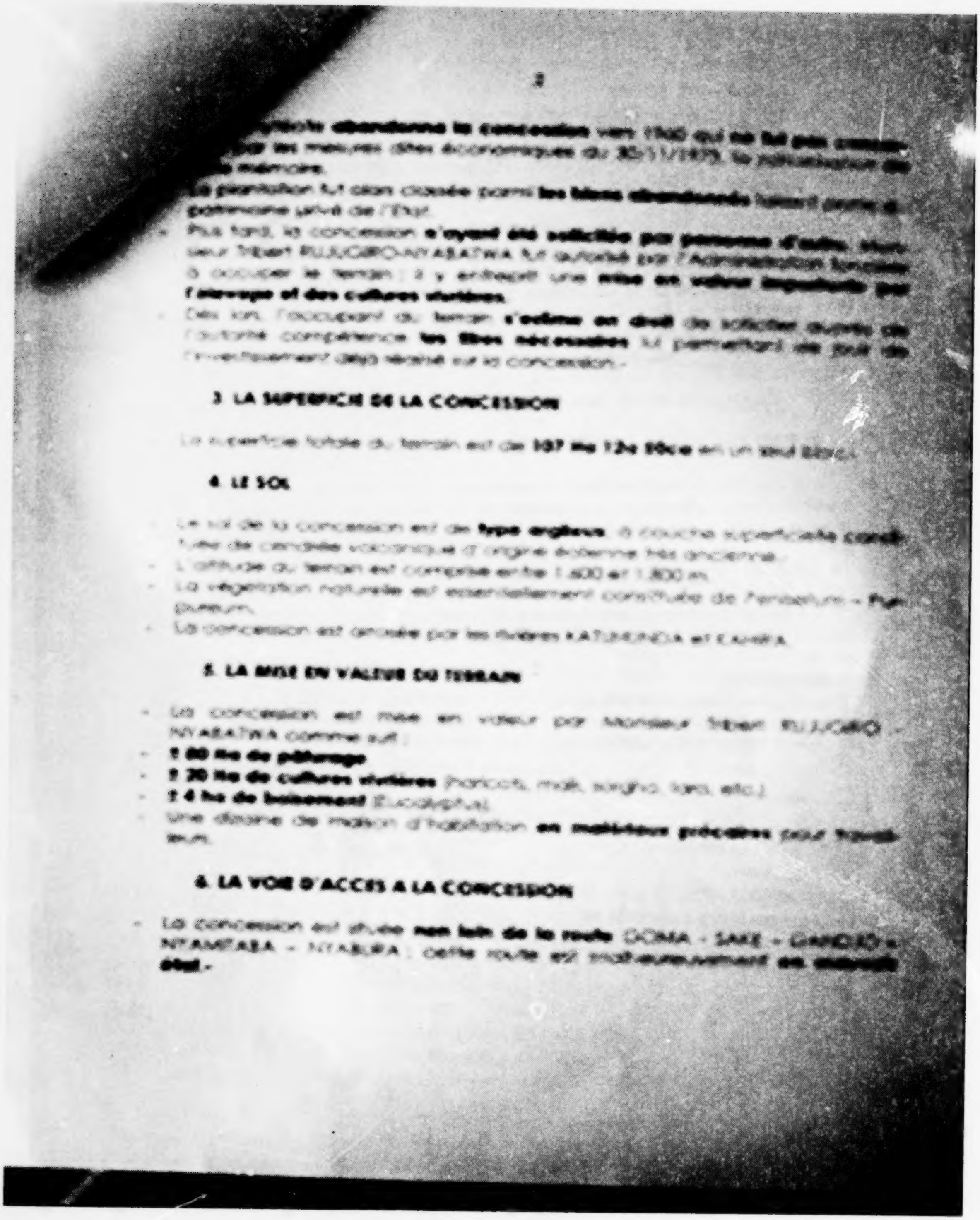
L'an deux mil six, le quatorzième jour du mois de juin, nous KAHENE – MURHEMULA, Agronome – Chef de Bureau de la Production et Protection des Végétaux à l'Inspection Provinciale de l'Agriculture, Pêche et Elevage du Nord-Kivu, nous trouvant à LUKOLE, dans le Bloc TSHUNGO, à la demande de Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA, occupant du terrain, avons procédé au constat des lieux, de mise en valeur et à l'expertise agricole de la concession mieux identifiée plus haut, comme ci-après :

1. LOCALISATION DE LA CONCESSION :

- La concession TSHUNGO est située au lieu dit « LUKOLE », Bloc TSHUNGO, Chefferie de BASHALI en territoire de MASISI.
- Le terrain est limité par :
- **Au Nord** : la concession n° SR. 94, occupée par Monsieur SEBATUKANYU.
- **Au Sud** : le terrain n° SR. 1512, occupé par Monsieur RUJUGIRO.
- **A l'Est** : la concession n° SR. Ex. [illegible] et la rivière [illegible].
- **A l'Ouest** : la rivière KATUHUNDA, limite du terrain n° SR. 109.

2. HISTORIQUE ET SITUATION JURIDIQUE DE LA CONCESSION

- La concession TSHUNGO n° SR. 1513, faisant l'objet du présent P.V., a appartenu à Monsieur DACO – JEAN – Lucien sous le **contrat d'emphytéose n° L. 7638 du 04/03/1957.**



3

[illegible] abandonna la concession vers 1960 qui ne fut pas concernée par les mesures dites économiques du 30/11/1973, la zaïrianisation de [illegible] mémoire.

La plantation fut alors classée parmi **les biens abandonnés** faisant partie du patrimoine privé de l'Etat.

- Plus tard, la concession **n'ayant été sollicitée par personne d'autre**, Monsieur Tribert RUJUGIRO-NYABATWA fut autorisé par l'Administration foncière à occuper le terrain ; il y entreprit une **mise en valeur importante par l'élevage et des cultures vivrières.**
- Dès lors, l'occupant du terrain **s'estime en droit** de solliciter auprès de l'autorité compétente **les titres nécessaires** lui permettant de jouir de l'investissement déjà réalisé sur la concession.-

3. LA SUPERFICIE DE LA CONCESSION

- La superficie totale du terrain est de **107 ha 12a 50ca** en un seul bloc.

4. LE SOL

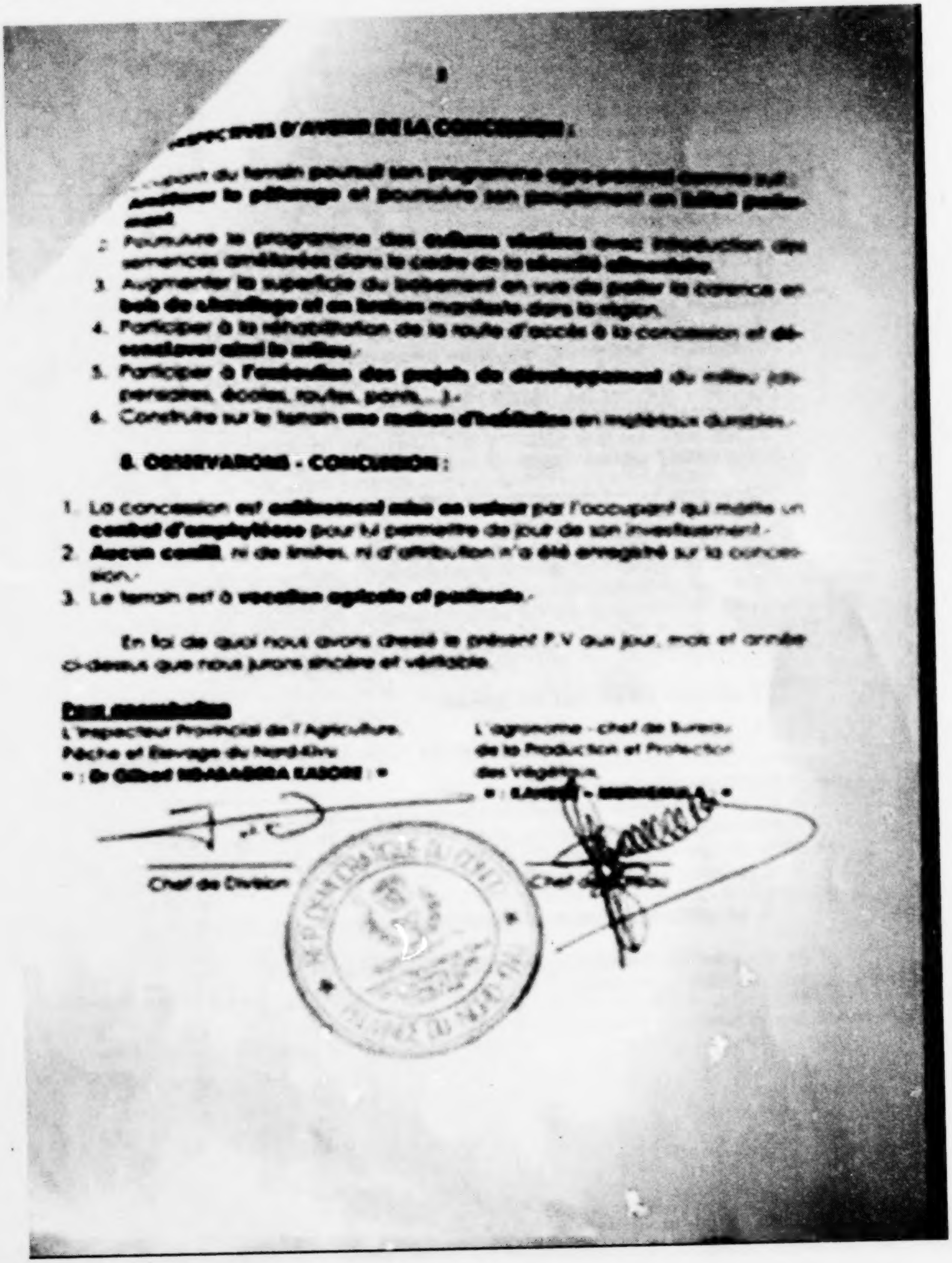
- Le sol de la concession est de **type argileux**, à couche superficielle constituée de cendrée volcanique d'origine externe très ancienne.
- L'altitude du terrain est comprise entre 1.600 et 1.800 m.
- La végétation naturelle est essentiellement constituée de *Pennisetum – Purpureum*.
- La concession est arrosée par les rivières KATUKUNDA et KAHIRA.

5. LA MISE EN VALEUR DU TERRAIN

- La concession est mise en valeur par Monsieur Tribert RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA comme suit :
- **± 80 ha de pâturage**
- **± 20 ha de cultures vivrières** (haricots, maïs, sorgho, taro, etc.)
- **± 4 ha de boisement** (Eucalyptus)
- Une dizaine de maison d'habitation **en matériaux précaires** pour travailleurs.

6. LA VOIE D'ACCES A LA CONCESSION

- La concession est située **non loin de la route** GOMA – SAKE – [illegible] – NYAMITABA – NYABURA ; cette route est malheureusement **en mauvais état.-**



8

SPECTIVES D'AVENIR DE LA CONCESSION :

upant du terrain poursuit son **programme agro-pastoral comme suit :**

1. **Améliorer le pâturage** et poursuivre son **peuplement en bétail performant**
2. Poursuivre le programme des **cultures vivrières** avec introduction des semences améliorées dans le cadre de la **sécurité alimentaire.**
3. Augmenter la superficie du boisement en vue de **pallier** la carence en **bois de chauffage et en braises** manifeste dans la région.
4. Participer à la réhabilitation de la route d'accès à la concession et **désenclaver ainsi le milieu.-**
5. Participer à **l'exécution des projets de développement** du milieu (dispensaires, écoles, routes, ponts,…).-
6. Construire sur le terrain **une maison d'habitation** en matériaux durables.-

8. OBSERVATIONS - CONCLUSION :

1. La concession est **entièrement mise en valeur** par l'occupant qui mérite un **contrat d'emphytéose** pour lui permettre de jouir de son investissement.-
2. **Aucun conflit**, ni de limites, ni d'attribution n'a été **enregistré** sur la concession.-
3. Le terrain est à **vocation agricole et pastorale.-**

En foi de quoi nous avons dressé le présent P.V aux jour, mois et année ci-dessus que nous jurons sincère et véritable.

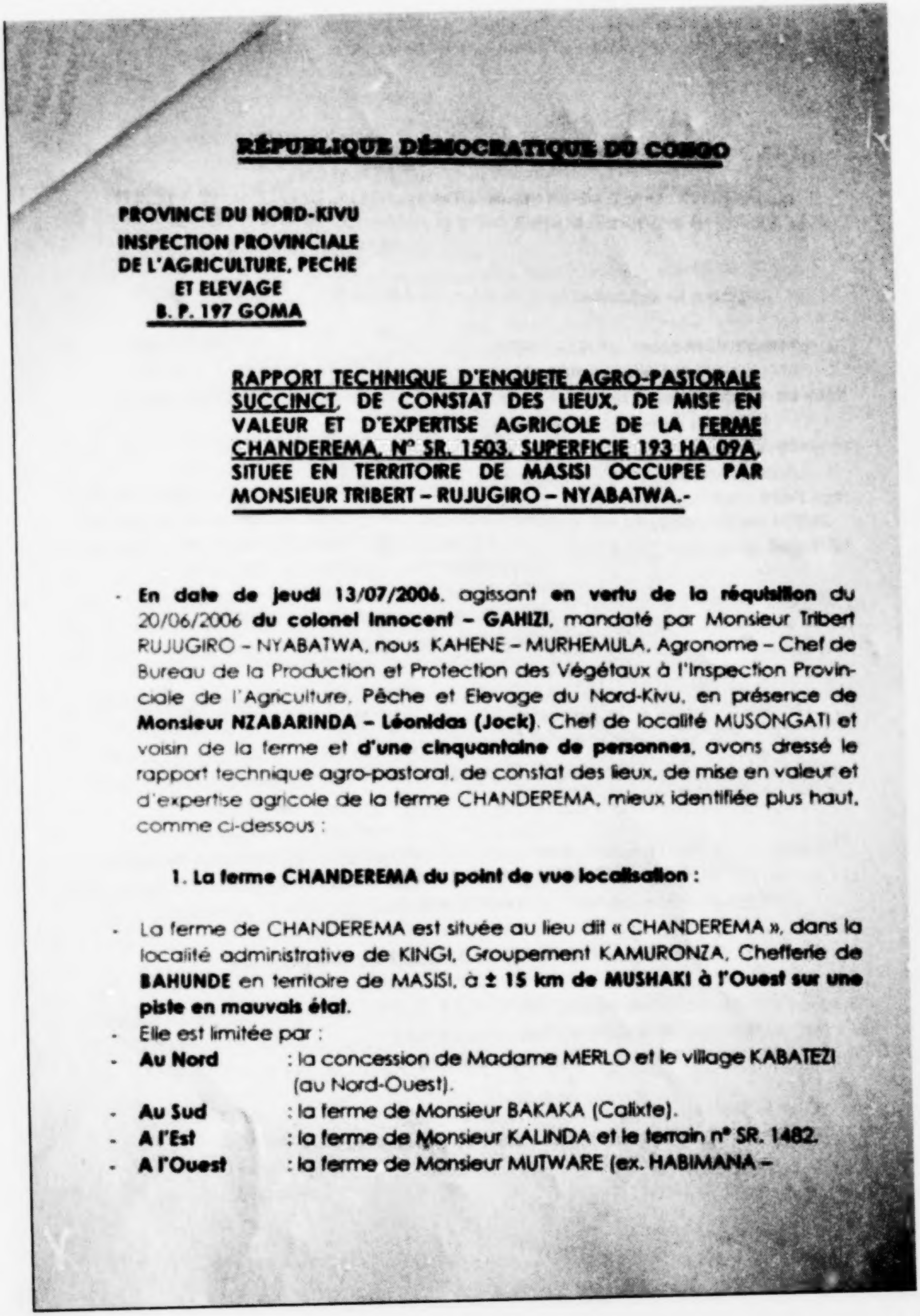
Pour approbation

L'Inspecteur Provincial de l'Agriculture,
Pêche et Elevage du Nord-Kivu
« : **Dr Gilbert NDABAGIRA KASOKI** : »

Chef de Division

L'agronome - chef de Bureau
de la Production et Protection
des Végétaux
« : **[illegible] - [illegible]** : »

Chef de Bureau



RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

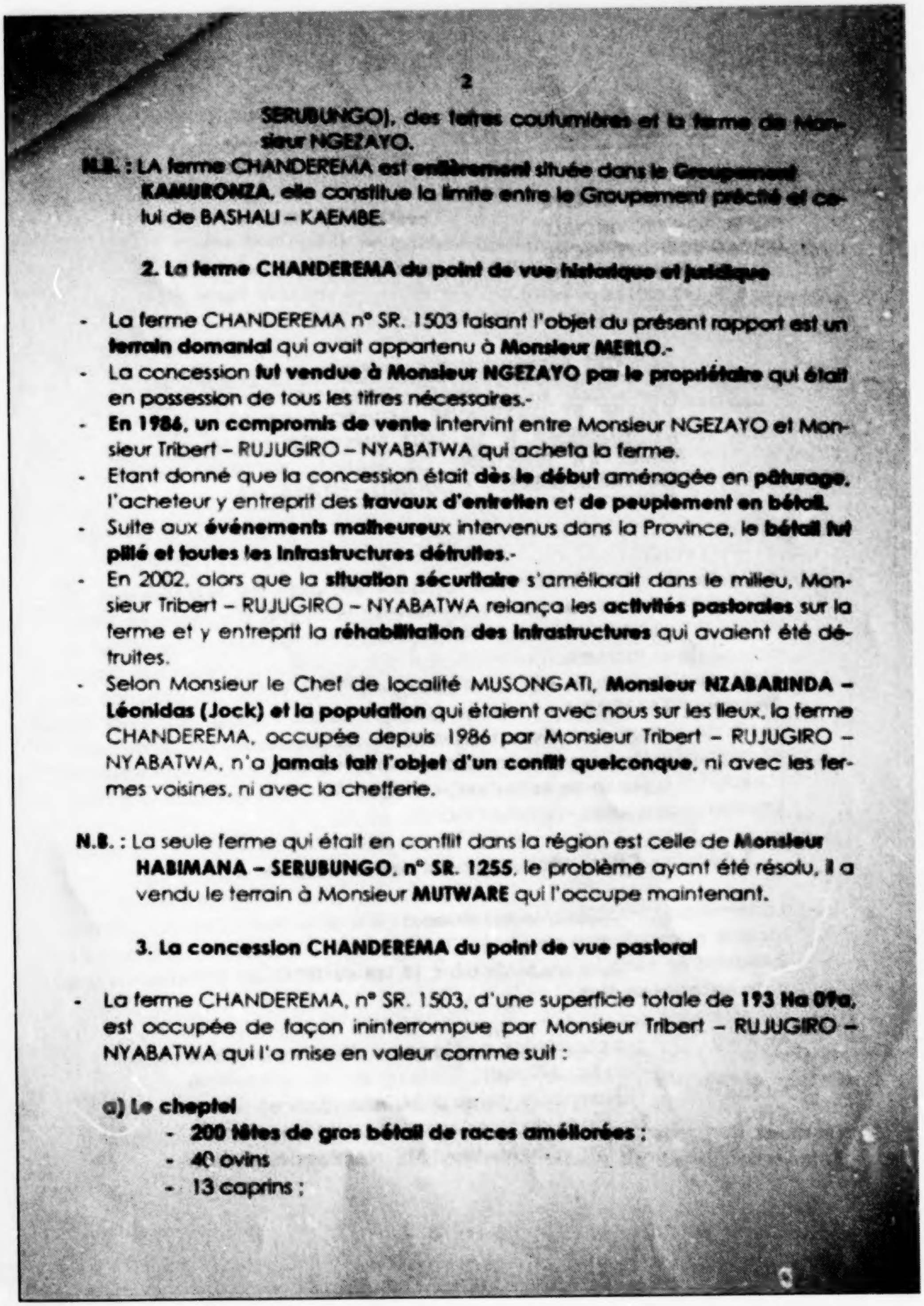
PROVINCE DU NORD-KIVU
INSPECTION PROVINCIALE
DE L'AGRICULTURE, PECHE
ET ELEVAGE
B. P. 197 GOMA

RAPPORT TECHNIQUE D'ENQUETE AGRO-PASTORALE SUCCINCT, DE CONSTAT DES LIEUX, DE MISE EN VALEUR ET D'EXPERTISE AGRICOLE DE LA FERME CHANDEREMA, N° SR. 1503, SUPERFICIE 193 HA 09A, SITUEE EN TERRITOIRE DE MASISI OCCUPEE PAR MONSIEUR TRIBERT – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA.-

- **En date de jeudi 13/07/2006**, agissant **en vertu de la réquisition** du 20/06/2006 **du colonel Innocent – GAHIZI**, mandaté par Monsieur Tribert RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA, nous KAHENE – MURHEMULA, Agronome – Chef de Bureau de la Production et Protection des Végétaux à l'Inspection Provinciale de l'Agriculture, Pêche et Elevage du Nord-Kivu, en présence de **Monsieur NZABARINDA – Léonidas (Jock)**, Chef de localité MUSONGATI et voisin de la ferme et **d'une cinquantaine de personnes**, avons dressé le rapport technique agro-pastoral, de constat des lieux, de mise en valeur et d'expertise agricole de la ferme CHANDEREMA, mieux identifiée plus haut, comme ci-dessous :

1. La ferme CHANDEREMA du point de vue localisation :

- La ferme de CHANDEREMA est située au lieu dit « CHANDEREMA », dans la localité administrative de KINGI, Groupement KAMURONZA, Chefferie de **BAHUNDE** en territoire de MASISI, à **± 15 km de MUSHAKI à l'Ouest sur une piste en mauvais état.**
- Elle est limitée par :
- **Au Nord** : la concession de Madame MERLO et le village KABATEZI (au Nord-Ouest).
- **Au Sud** : la ferme de Monsieur BAKAKA (Calixte).
- **A l'Est** : la ferme de Monsieur KALINDA et le terrain n° SR. 1482.
- **A l'Ouest** : la ferme de Monsieur MUTWARE (ex. HABIMANA –



2

SERUBUNGO), des terres coutumières et la ferme de Monsieur NGEZAYO.

N.B. : LA ferme CHANDEREMA est **entièrement** située dans le **Groupement KAMURONZA**, elle constitue la limite entre le Groupement **précité et** celui de BASHALI – KAEMBE.

2. La ferme CHANDEREMA du point de vue historique et juridique

- La ferme CHANDEREMA n° SR. 1503 faisant l'objet du présent rapport **est un terrain domanial** qui avait appartenu à **Monsieur MERLO**.-
- La concession **fut vendue à Monsieur NGEZAYO par le propriétaire** qui était en possession de tous les titres nécessaires.-
- **En 1986, un compromis de vente** intervint entre Monsieur NGEZAYO et Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA qui acheta la ferme.
- Etant donné que la concession était **dès le début** aménagée en **pâturage**, l'acheteur y entreprit des **travaux d'entretien** et **de peuplement en bétail**.
- Suite aux **événements malheureux** intervenus dans la Province, le **bétail fut pillé et toutes les infrastructures détruites**.-
- En 2002, alors que la **situation sécuritaire** s'améliorait dans le milieu, Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA relança les **activités pastorales** sur la ferme et y entreprit la **réhabilitation des infrastructures** qui avaient été détruites.
- Selon Monsieur le Chef de localité MUSONGATI, **Monsieur NZABARINDA – Léonidas (Jock) et la population** qui étaient avec nous sur les lieux, la ferme CHANDEREMA, occupée depuis 1986 par Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA, n'a **jamais fait l'objet d'un conflit quelconque**, ni avec les fermes voisines, ni avec la chefferie.

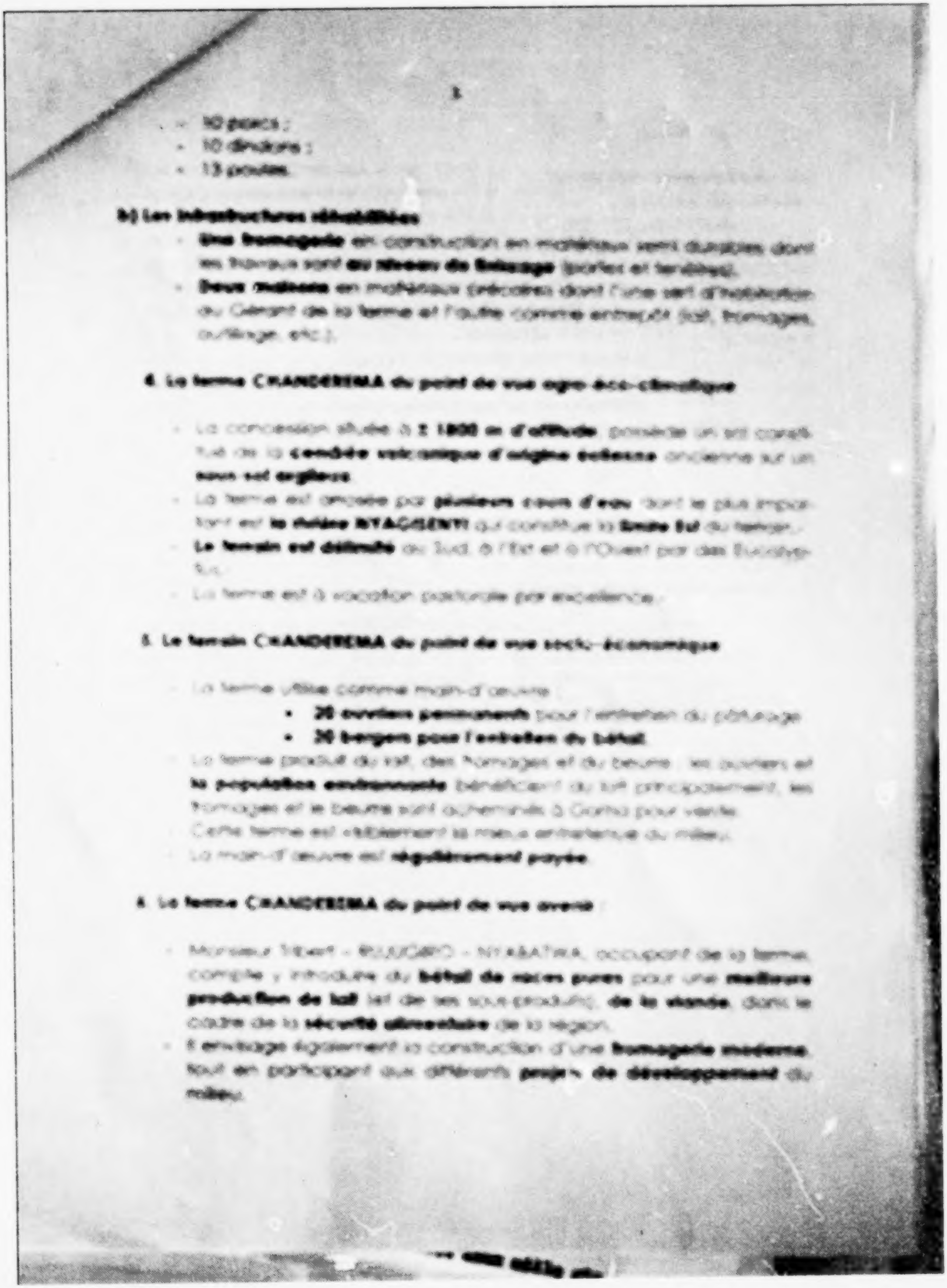
N.B. : La seule ferme qui était en conflit dans la région est celle de **Monsieur HABIMANA – SERUBUNGO, n° SR. 1255**, le problème ayant été résolu, **il** a vendu le terrain à Monsieur **MUTWARE** qui l'occupe maintenant.

3. La concession CHANDEREMA du point de vue pastoral

- La ferme CHANDEREMA, n° SR. 1503, d'une superficie totale de **193 Ha 09a**, est occupée de façon ininterrompue par Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA qui l'a mise en valeur comme suit :

a) Le cheptel

  - **200 têtes de gros bétail de races améliorées ;**
  - 40 ovins
  - 13 caprins ;



3

- 10 porcs ;
- 10 dindons ;
- 13 poules.

b) Les infrastructures réhabilitées

- **Une fromagerie** en construction en matériaux semi durables dont les travaux sont **au niveau de finissage** (portes et fenêtres).
- **Deux maisons** en matériaux précaires dont l'une sert d'habitation au Gérant de la ferme et l'autre comme entrepôt (lait, fromages, outillage, etc.).

4. La ferme CHANDERIMA du point de vue agro-éco-climatique

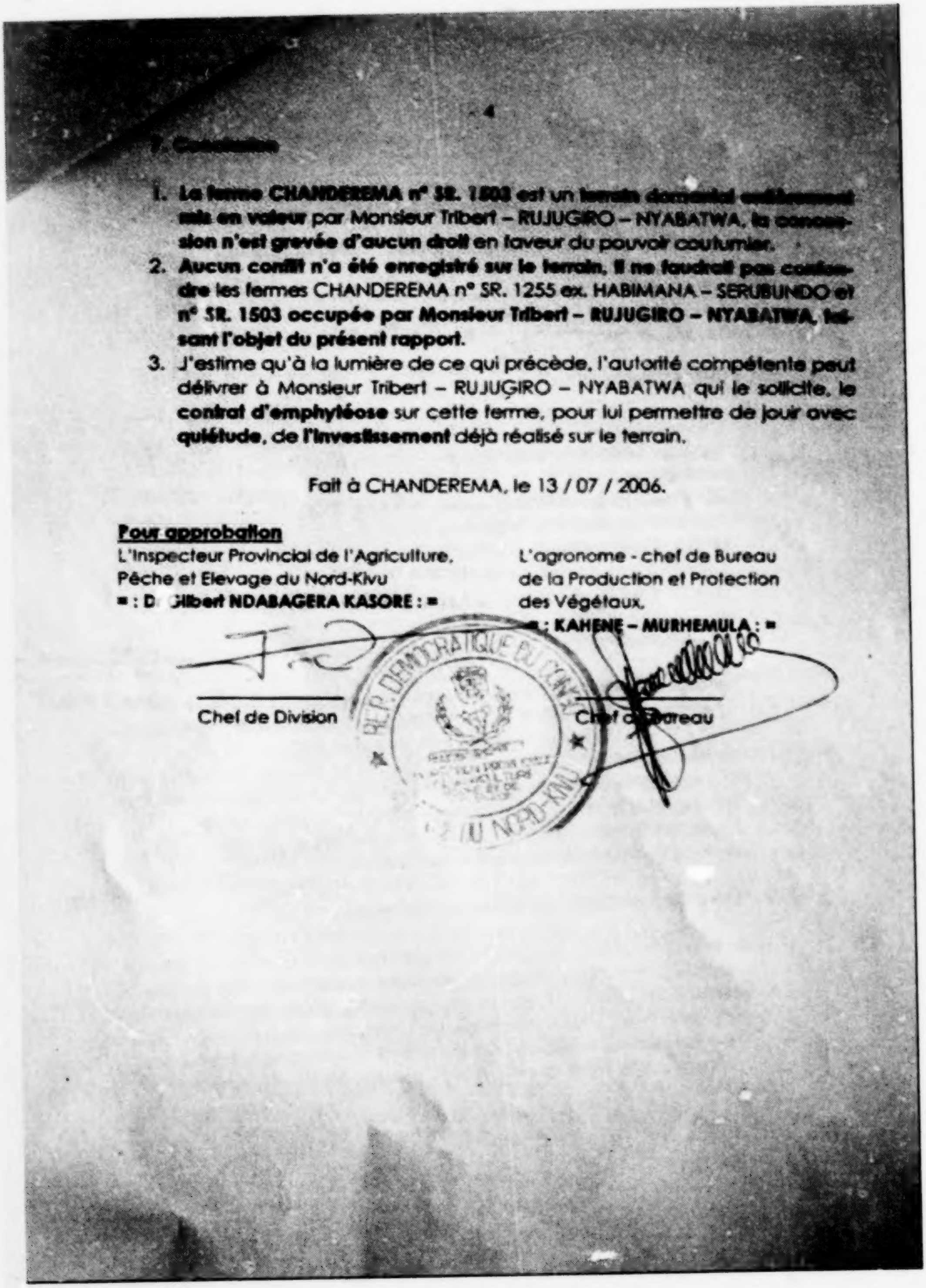
- La concession située à **± 1800 m d'altitude**, possède un sol constitué de la **cendrée volcanique d'origine éolienne** ancienne sur un **sous sol argileux**.
- La ferme est arrosée par **plusieurs cours d'eau** dont le plus important est **la rivière NYAGISENYI** qui constitue la **limite Est** du terrain.
- **Le terrain est délimité** au Sud, à l'Est et à l'Ouest par des Eucalyptus.
- La ferme est à vocation pastorale par excellence.

5. Le terrain CHANDERIMA du point de vue socio-économique

- La ferme utilise comme main-d'œuvre :
  - **20 ouvriers permanents** pour l'entretien du pâturage
  - **30 bergers pour l'entretien du bétail.**
- La ferme produit du lait, des fromages et du beurre ; les ouvriers et **la population environnante** bénéficient du lait principalement, les fromages et le beurre sont acheminés à Goma pour vente.
- Cette ferme est visiblement la mieux entretenue du milieu.
- La main-d'œuvre est **régulièrement payée**.

6. La ferme CHANDERIMA du point de vue avenir :

- Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATIRA, occupant de la ferme, compte y introduire du **bétail de races pures** pour une **meilleure production de lait** (et de ses sous-produits), **de la viande**, dans le cadre de la **sécurité alimentaire** de la région.
- Il envisage également la construction d'une **fromagerie moderne**, tout en participant aux différents **projets de développement** du milieu.



- 4 -

7. Conclusion

1. **La ferme CHANDEREMA n° SR. 1503** est un **terrain domanial entièrement mis en valeur** par Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA, **la concession n'est grevée d'aucun droit** en faveur du pouvoir coutumier.
2. **Aucun conflit n'a été enregistré sur le terrain, il ne faudrait pas confondre** les fermes CHANDEREMA n° SR. 1255 ex. HABIMANA – SERUBUNDO et **n° SR. 1503 occupée par Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA, faisant l'objet du présent rapport.**
3. J'estime qu'à la lumière de ce qui précède, l'autorité compétente peut délivrer à Monsieur Tribert – RUJUGIRO – NYABATWA qui le sollicite, le **contrat d'emphytéose** sur cette ferme, pour lui permettre de jouir avec **quiétude, de l'investissement** déjà réalisé sur le terrain.

Fait à CHANDEREMA, le 13 / 07 / 2006.

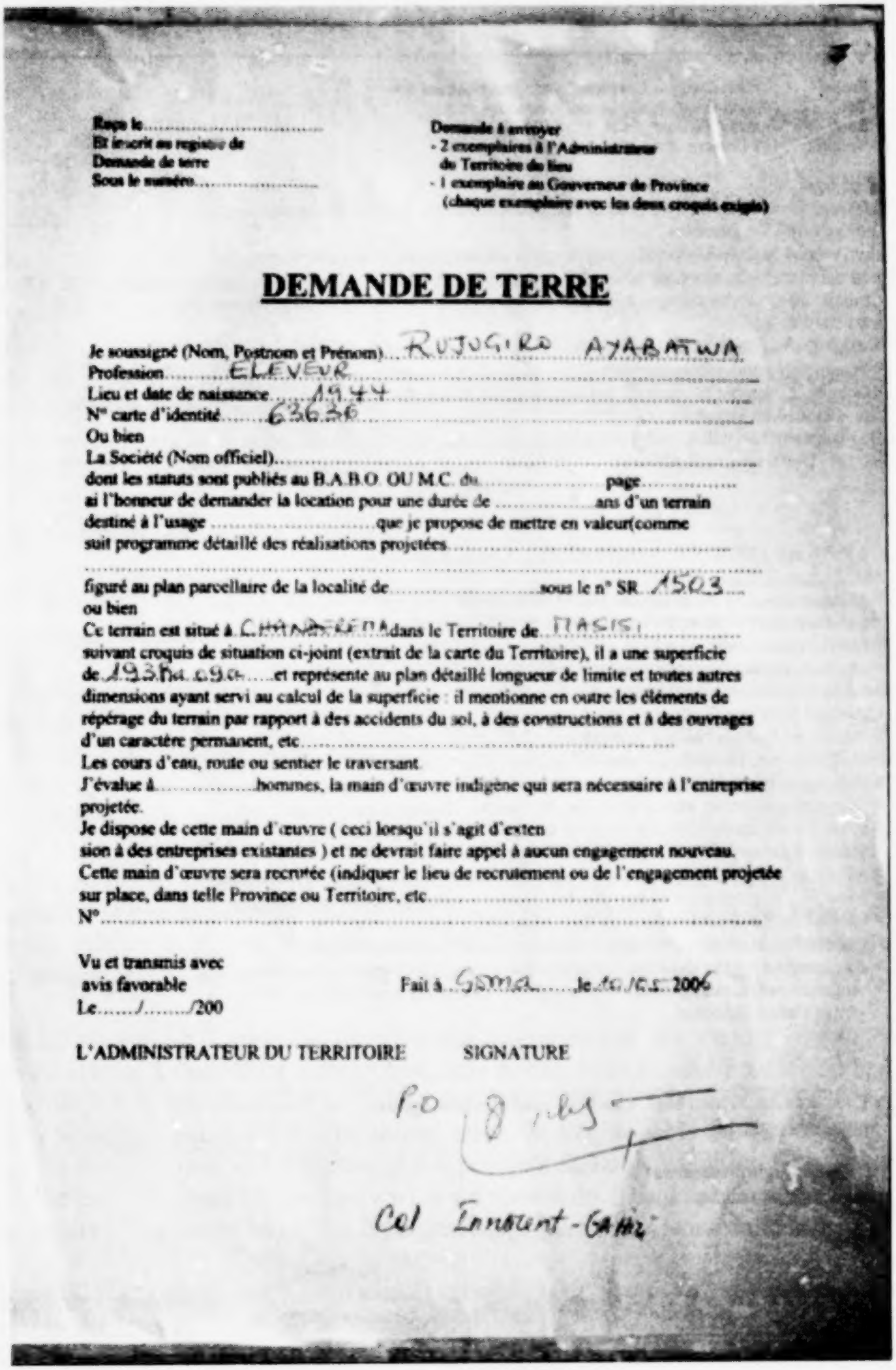
Pour approbation
L'Inspecteur Provincial de l'Agriculture,
Pêche et Elevage du Nord-Kivu
= : Dr Gilbert NDABAGERA KASORE : =

L'agronome - chef de Bureau
de la Production et Protection
des Végétaux,
= : KAHENE – MURHEMULA : =

Chef de Division

Chef de Bureau

Annex 7



Reçu le……………………………
Et inscrit au registre de
Demande de terre
Sous le numéro……………………

Demande à envoyer
- 2 exemplaires à l'Administrateur
  du Territoire du lieu
- 1 exemplaire au Gouverneur de Province
  (chaque exemplaire avec les deux croquis exigés)

DEMANDE DE TERRE

Je soussigné (Nom, Postnom et Prénom)…RUJUGIRO AYABATWA
Profession……ELEVEUR
Lieu et date de naissance……1944
N° carte d'identité……63636
Ou bien
La Société (Nom officiel)……………………
dont les statuts sont publiés au B.A.B.O. OU M.C. du……………… page……………
ai l'honneur de demander la location pour une durée de ………………ans d'un terrain destiné à l'usage ………………………que je propose de mettre en valeur(comme suit programme détaillé des réalisations projetées…………………………
……………………………………………………
figuré au plan parcellaire de la localité de……………………sous le n° SR 1503…
ou bien
Ce terrain est situé à CHANDERENA dans le Territoire de MASISI……………
suivant croquis de situation ci-joint (extrait de la carte du Territoire), il a une superficie de 193ha 69a……et représente au plan détaillé longueur de limite et toutes autres dimensions ayant servi au calcul de la superficie : il mentionne en outre les éléments de répérage du terrain par rapport à des accidents du sol, à des constructions et à des ouvrages d'un caractère permanent, etc……………………………………
Les cours d'eau, route ou sentier le traversant
J'évalue à……………hommes, la main d'œuvre indigène qui sera nécessaire à l'entreprise projetée.
Je dispose de cette main d'œuvre (ceci lorsqu'il s'agit d'extension à des entreprises existantes) et ne devrait faire appel à aucun engagement nouveau.
Cette main d'œuvre sera recrutée (indiquer le lieu de recrutement ou de l'engagement projetée sur place, dans telle Province ou Territoire, etc………………………………
N°……………………………………………………

Vu et transmis avec
avis favorable
Le……/……./200

Fait à Goma……,le 10/05 2006

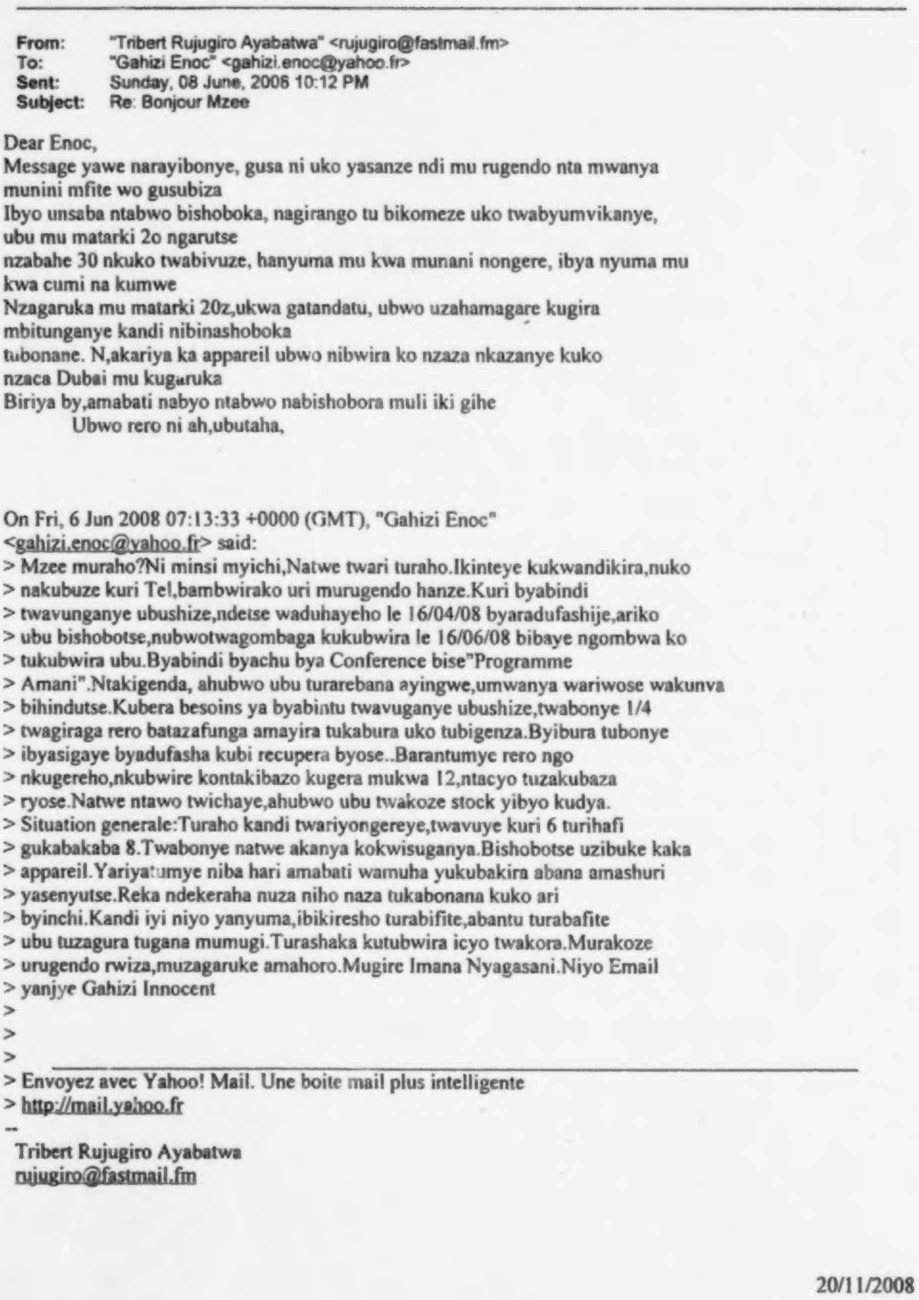
L'ADMINISTRATEUR DU TERRITOIRE

SIGNATURE

P.O

Col Innocent-GAHIZ

Annex 8



From: "Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa" <rujugiro@fastmail.fm>
To: "Gahizi Enoc" <gahizi.enoc@yahoo.fr>
Sent: Sunday, 08 June, 2006 10:12 PM
Subject: Re: Bonjour Mzee

Dear Enoc,
Message yawe narayibonye, gusa ni uko yasanze ndi mu rugendo nta mwanya
munini mfite wo gusubiza
Ibyo unsaba ntabwo bishoboka, nagirango tu bikomeze uko twabyumvikanye,
ubu mu matarki 2o ngarutse
nzabahe 30 nkuko twabivuze, hanyuma mu kwa munani nongere, ibya nyuma mu
kwa cumi na kumwe
Nzagaruka mu matarki 20z,ukwa gatandatu, ubwo uzahamagare kugira
mbitunganye kandi nibinashoboka
tubonane. N,akariya ka appareil ubwo nibwira ko nzaza nkazanye kuko
nzaca Dubai mu kugaruka
Biriya by,amabati nabyo ntabwo nabishobora muli iki gihe
Ubwo rero ni ah,ubutaha,

On Fri, 6 Jun 2008 07:13:33 +0000 (GMT), "Gahizi Enoc"
<gahizi.enoc@yahoo.fr> said:
> Mzee muraho?Ni minsi myichi,Natwe twari turaho.Ikinteye kukwandikira,nuko
> nakubuze kuri Tel,bambwirako uri murugendo hanze.Kuri byabindi
> twavunganye ubushize,ndetse waduhayeho le 16/04/08 byaradufashije,ariko
> ubu bishobotse,nubwotwagombaga kukubwira le 16/06/08 bibaye ngombwa ko
> tukubwira ubu.Byabindi byachu bya Conference bise"Programme
> Amani".Ntakigenda, ahubwo ubu turarebana ayingwe,umwanya wariwose wakunva
> bihindutse.Kubera besoins ya byabintu twavuganye ubushize,twabonye 1/4
> twagiraga rero batazafunga amayira tukabura uko tubigenza.Byibura tubonye
> ibyasigaye byadufasha kubi recupera byose..Barantumye rero ngo
> nkugereho,nkubwire kontakibazo kugera mukwa 12,ntacyo tuzakubaza
> ryose.Natwe ntawo twichaye,ahubwo ubu twakoze stock yibyo kudya.
> Situation generale:Turaho kandi twariyongereye,twavuye kuri 6 turihafi
> gukabakaba 8.Twabonye natwe akanya kokwisuganya.Bishobotse uzibuke kaka
> appareil.Yariyatumye niba hari amabati wamuha yukubakira abana amashuri
> yasenyutse.Reka ndekeraha nuza niho naza tukabonana kuko ari
> byinchi.Kandi iyi niyo yanyuma,ibikiresho turabifite,abantu turabafite
> ubu tuzagura tugana mumugi.Turashaka kutubwira icyo twakora.Murakoze
> urugendo rwiza,muzagaruke amahoro.Mugire Imana Nyagasani.Niyo Email
> yanjye Gahizi Innocent
>
>
> ____
> Envoyez avec Yahoo! Mail. Une boite mail plus intelligente
> http://mail.yahoo.fr
--
Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa
rujugiro@fastmail.fm

20/11/2008

[Unofficial translation as follows]

----- Original Message -----
From: "Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa" <rujugiro@fastmail.fm
To: "Gahizi Enoc" <gahizi.enoc@yahoo.fr
Sent: Sunday, 08 June, 2008 10:12 PM
Subject: Re: Bonjour Mzee

Dear Enoc,

I saw your message. Unfortunately I was on the road and I didn't have time to respond. What you are asking me is impossible. How about we stick to the original plan as discussed in two weeks when I return. I will give you 30 as discussed then in August I will give you again the same amount and the last amount in November. I will be back around the 20th of June. Call me then so that I can make arrangements and if possible let's try to meet. I might also be able to bring that device because I will be going through Dubai. As for the shingles, I can't do it right now.

Let's catch up later.

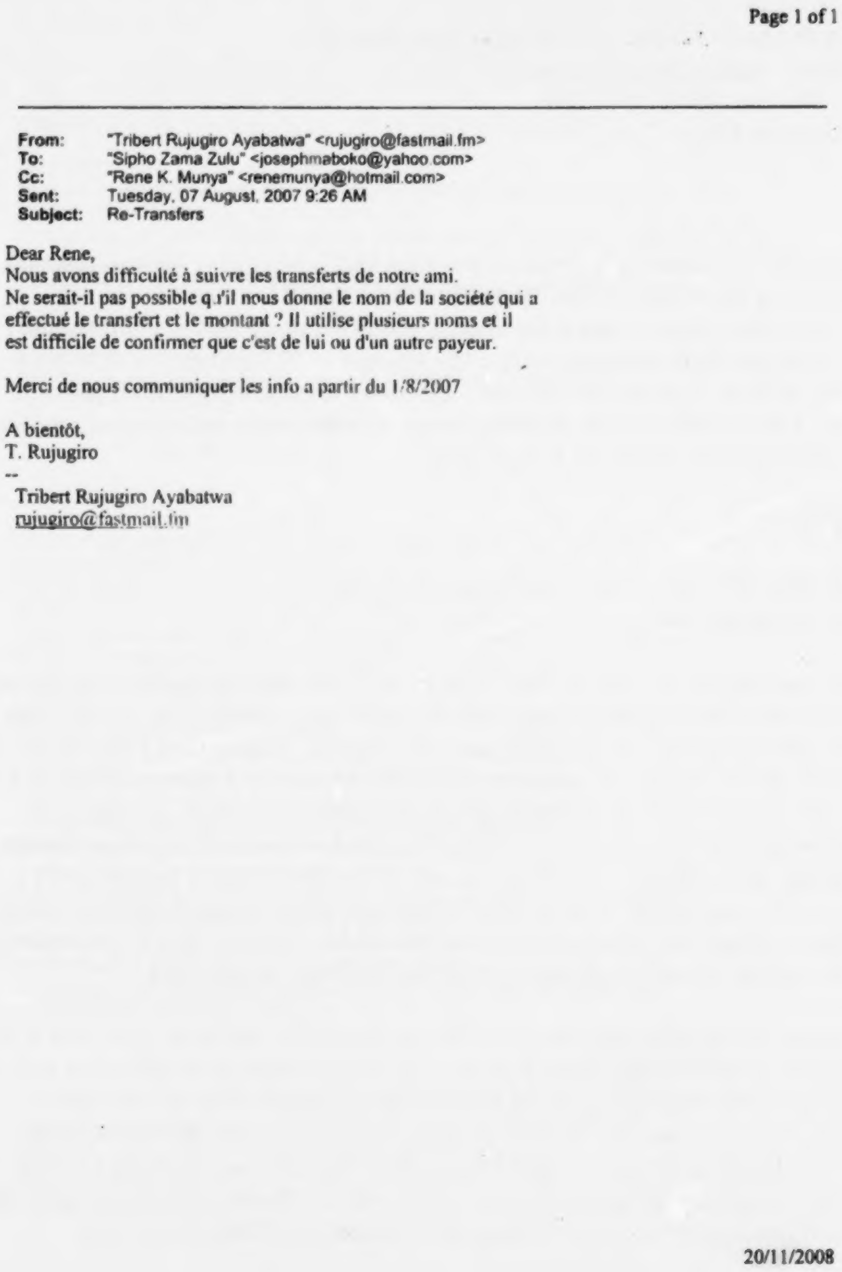
On Fri, 6 June 2008 07:13:33 +000 (GMT), Gahizi Enoc
<gahizi.enoc@yahoo.fr >said

Mzee how are you? It's been a while. Here all is good. I am writing you this note because I couldn't get a hold of you on the phone. I was told that you were abroad. About what we had discussed, your assistance of 16/04/08 was very helpful. That is why I would like to remind you now, not to forget assistance for 16/06/08. About the Amani Program: It is not working! We are actually on the brink of war. Anytime, you might hear that the situation has changed. Because of what we had discussed we received ¼, so we wanted to inform you earlier on before the roads were closed. We might actually be able to recuperate the remaining things. That is why I have been asked to reach out to you and inform you that we won't ask for assistance until December. On our side, I can assure you that we are not seating on our hands and that we have already stored food.

General Situation: All is good and our effective has increased. We went from 6 to 8. If you have a chance, please do not forget that little device. He had asked me if you had any shingles that you would send him to build schools for children*. That is it for now, hopefully when you return we will be able to meet. This is probably the last message, because we have the material, people and it is possible that now we might be heading towards the city. So, please let us know what we should do. Thanks and have a safe trip Mugire Imana Nyagasani (May God Nyangasani) protect you. Gahizi Innocent

** A former CNDP officer and Kinyarwanda speaker, who also translated this email, declared to the Group that in CNDP military jargon, the word "children" is used to refer to soldiers.*

Annex 9



Page 1 of 1

From: "Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa" <rujugiro@fastmail.fm>
To: "Sipho Zama Zulu" <josephmaboko@yahoo.com>
Cc: "Rene K. Munya" <renemunya@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 07 August, 2007 9:26 AM
Subject: Re-Transfers

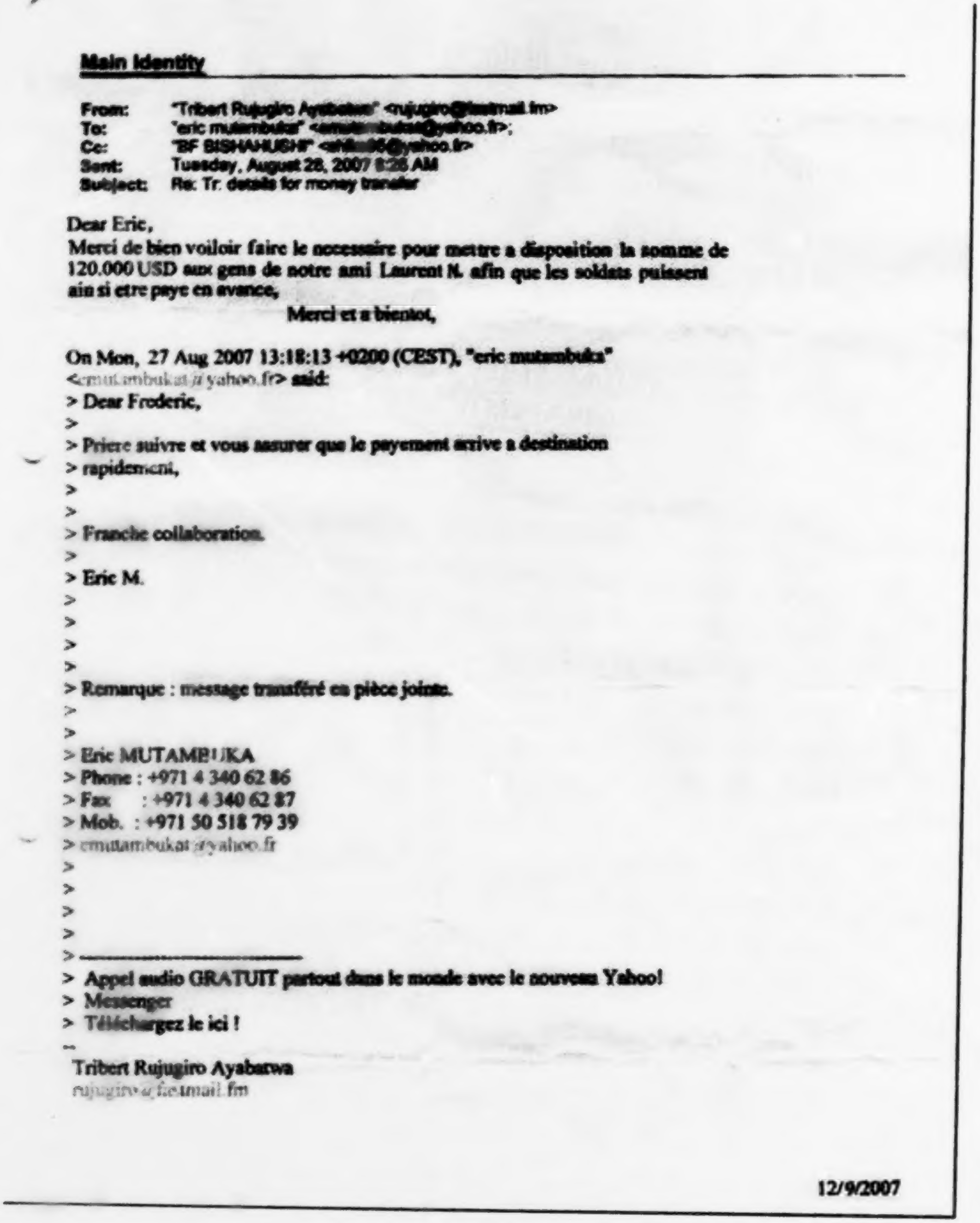
Dear Rene,
Nous avons difficulté à suivre les transferts de notre ami.
Ne serait-il pas possible qu'il nous donne le nom de la société qui a effectué le transfert et le montant ? Il utilise plusieurs noms et il est difficile de confirmer que c'est de lui ou d'un autre payeur.

Merci de nous communiquer les info a partir du 1/8/2007

A bientôt,
T. Rujugiro
--
Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa
rujugiro@fastmail.fm

20/11/2008

Annex 10



Main Identity

From: "Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa" <rujugiro@fastmail.fm>
To: "eric mutambuka" <emutambukat@yahoo.fr>;
Cc: "BF BISHAHUSHI" <[illegible]@yahoo.fr>
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2007 8:26 AM
Subject: Re: Tr: details for money transfer

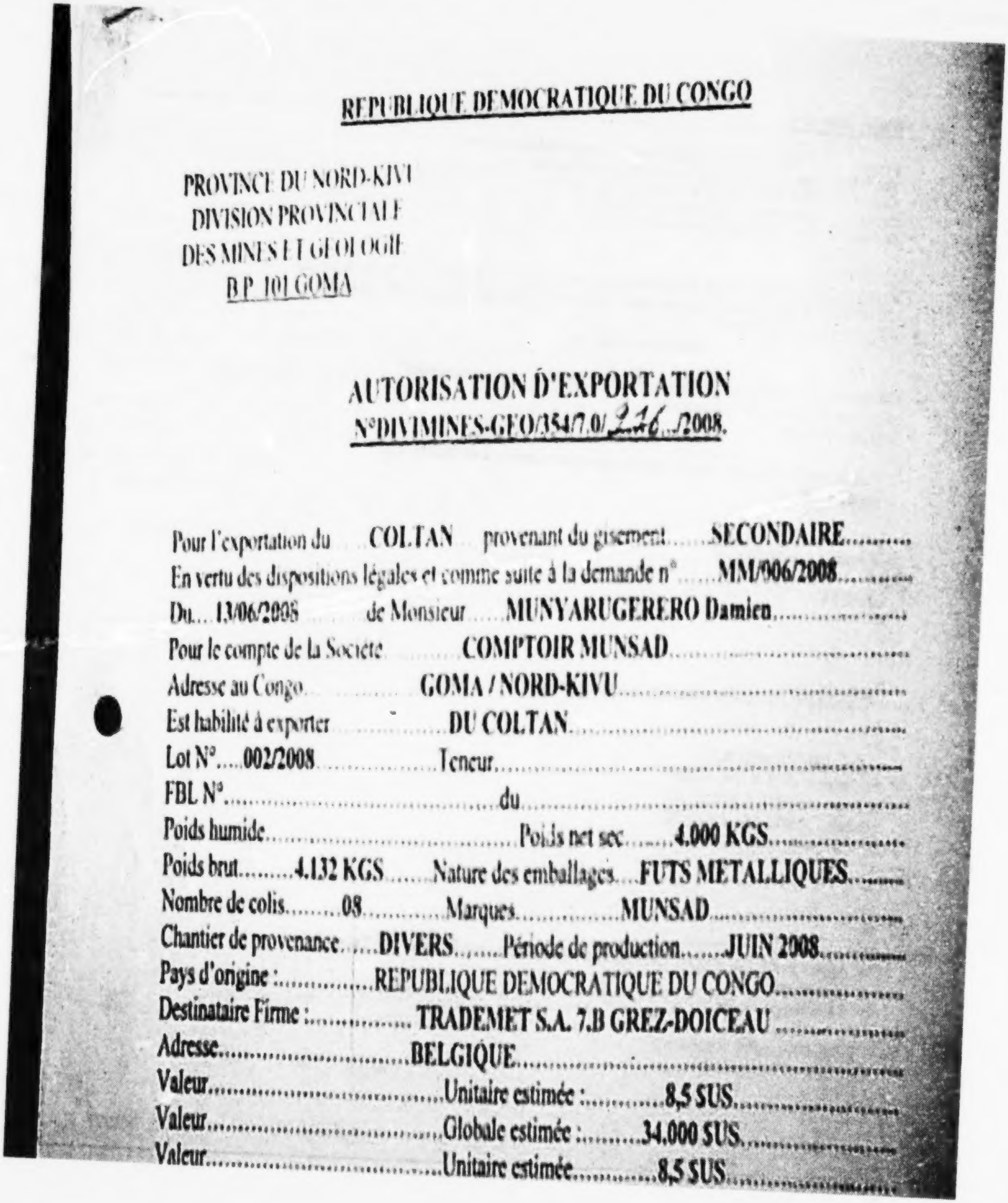
Dear Eric,
Merci de bien voiloir faire le necessaire pour mettre a disposition la somme de 120.000 USD aux gens de notre ami Laurent N. afin que les soldats puissent ain si etre paye en avance,

Merci et a bientot,

On Mon, 27 Aug 2007 13:18:13 +0200 (CEST), "eric mutambuka"
<emutambukat@yahoo.fr> said:
> Dear Frederic,
>
> Priere suivre et vous assurer que le payement arrive a destination
> rapidement,
>
>
> Franche collaboration.
>
> Eric M.
>
>
>
>
> Remarque : message transféré en pièce jointe.
>
>
> Eric MUTAMBUKA
> Phone : +971 4 340 62 86
> Fax : +971 4 340 62 87
> Mob. : +971 50 518 79 39
> emutambukat@yahoo.fr
>
>
>
>
> ________________________
> Appel audio GRATUIT partout dans le monde avec le nouveau Yahoo!
> Messenger
> Téléchargez le ici !
--
Tribert Rujugiro Ayabatwa
rujugiro@fastmail.fm

12/9/2007

Annex 11



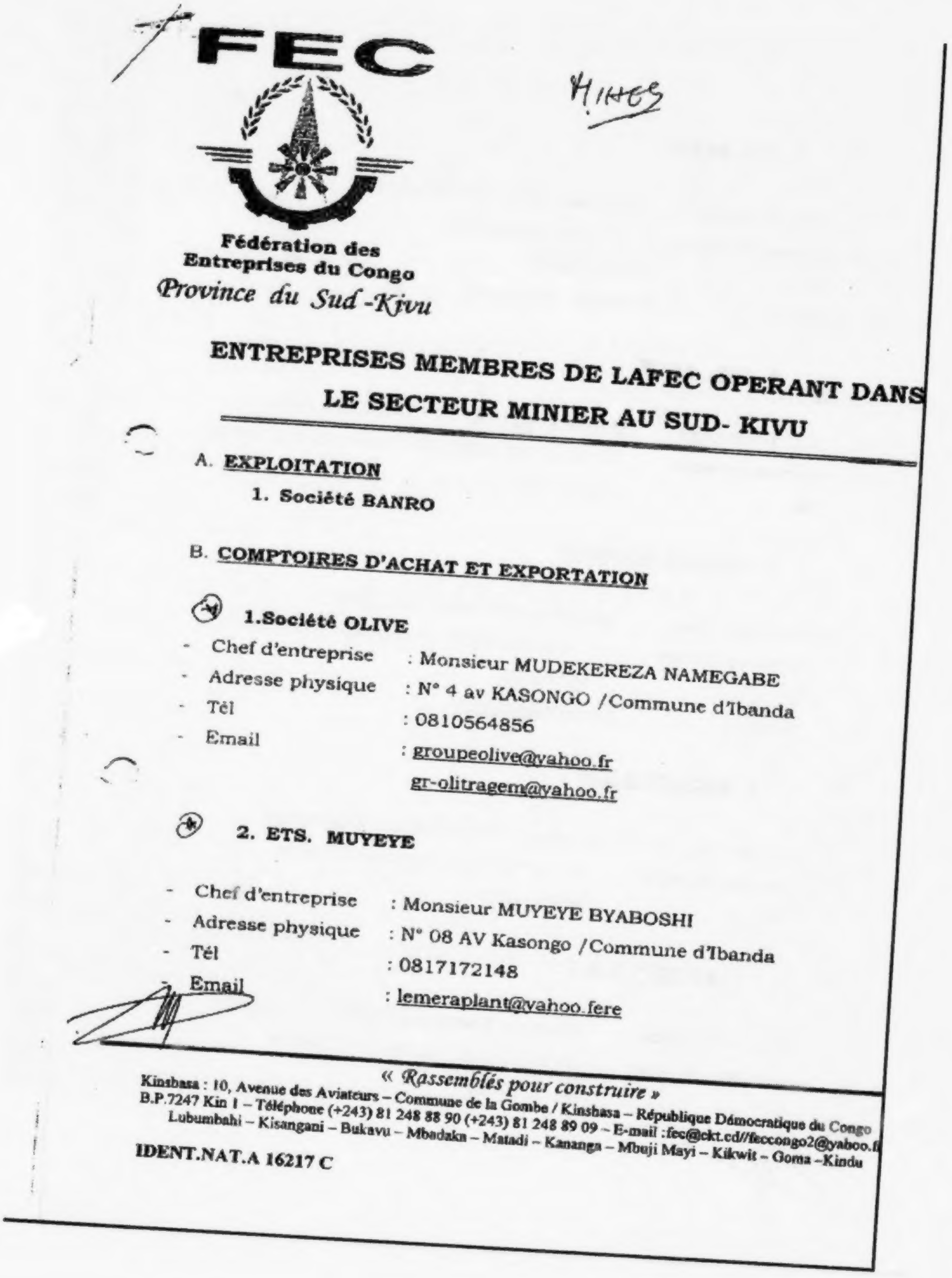
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

PROVINCE DU NORD-KIVU
DIVISION PROVINCIALE
DES MINES ET GEOLOGIE
B.P. 101 GOMA

AUTORISATION D'EXPORTATION
N°DIVIMINES-GEO/354/7.0/ 226 ../2008.

Pour l'exportation du ...COLTAN... provenant du gisement.......SECONDAIRE..........
En vertu des dispositions légales et comme suite à la demande n° ......MM/006/2008...........
Du....13/06/2008..........de Monsieur......MUNYARUGERERO Damien......................
Pour le compte de la Société...........COMPTOIR MUNSAD...................................
Adresse au Congo..................GOMA / NORD-KIVU...
Est habilité à exporter.......................DU COLTAN.......................................
Lot N°.....002/2008..................Teneur..
FBL N°...du...
Poids humide......................................Poids net sec........4.000 KGS.....................
Poids brut..........4.132 KGS.........Nature des emballages....FUTS METALLIQUES..........
Nombre de colis..........08..............Marques.................MUNSAD.............................
Chantier de provenance......DIVERS........Période de production.......JUIN 2008...............
Pays d'origine :.................REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO.....................
Destinataire Firme :................ TRADEMET S.A. 7.B GREZ-DOICEAU ....
Adresse...............................BELGIQUE...
Valeur.......................................Unitaire estimée :............8,5 SUS...........................
Valeur.......................................Globale estimée :.........34.000 SUS...........................
Valeur.......................................Unitaire estimée.............8,5 SUS..............................

Annex 12



FEC

Mines

Fédération des
Entreprises du Congo
Province du Sud-Kivu

ENTREPRISES MEMBRES DE LAFEC OPERANT DANS LE SECTEUR MINIER AU SUD- KIVU

A. **EXPLOITATION**

1. **Société BANRO**

B. **COMPTOIRES D'ACHAT ET EXPORTATION**

1.Société OLIVE

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur MUDEKEREZA NAMEGABE
- Adresse physique : N° 4 av KASONGO /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0810564856
- Email : groupeolive@yahoo.fr
  gr-olitragem@yahoo.fr

2. ETS. MUYEYE

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur MUYEYE BYABOSHI
- Adresse physique : N° 08 AV Kasongo /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0817172148
- Email : lemeraplant@yahoo.fere

« Rassemblés pour construire »
Kinshasa : 10, Avenue des Aviateurs – Commune de la Gombe / Kinshasa – République Démocratique du Congo
B.P.7247 Kin I – Téléphone (+243) 81 248 88 90 (+243) 81 248 89 09 – E-mail :fec@ckt.cd//feccongo2@yahoo.f
Lubumbahi – Kisangani – Bukavu – Mbadaka – Matadi – Kananga – Mbuji Mayi – Kikwit – Goma –Kindu

IDENT.NAT.A 16217 C

3. ETS. PANJU

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur PANJU ZULFIKARALI
- Adresse physique : N° 21 Av. Industrielle
- Tél : 0813186646
- Email : zpanju@kivu-online

4. ETS. AMUR

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur RUTERA MUHINDAGIRA Antoine
- Adresse physique : N° 08 AV P.E LUMUMBA /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0994400804

5. SOCIETE SOGIMPEX

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur MOHAMEN KALANGAY
- Adresse physique : Av. P.E LUMUMBA /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0998669469
- Email : kalengay@yahoo.fr

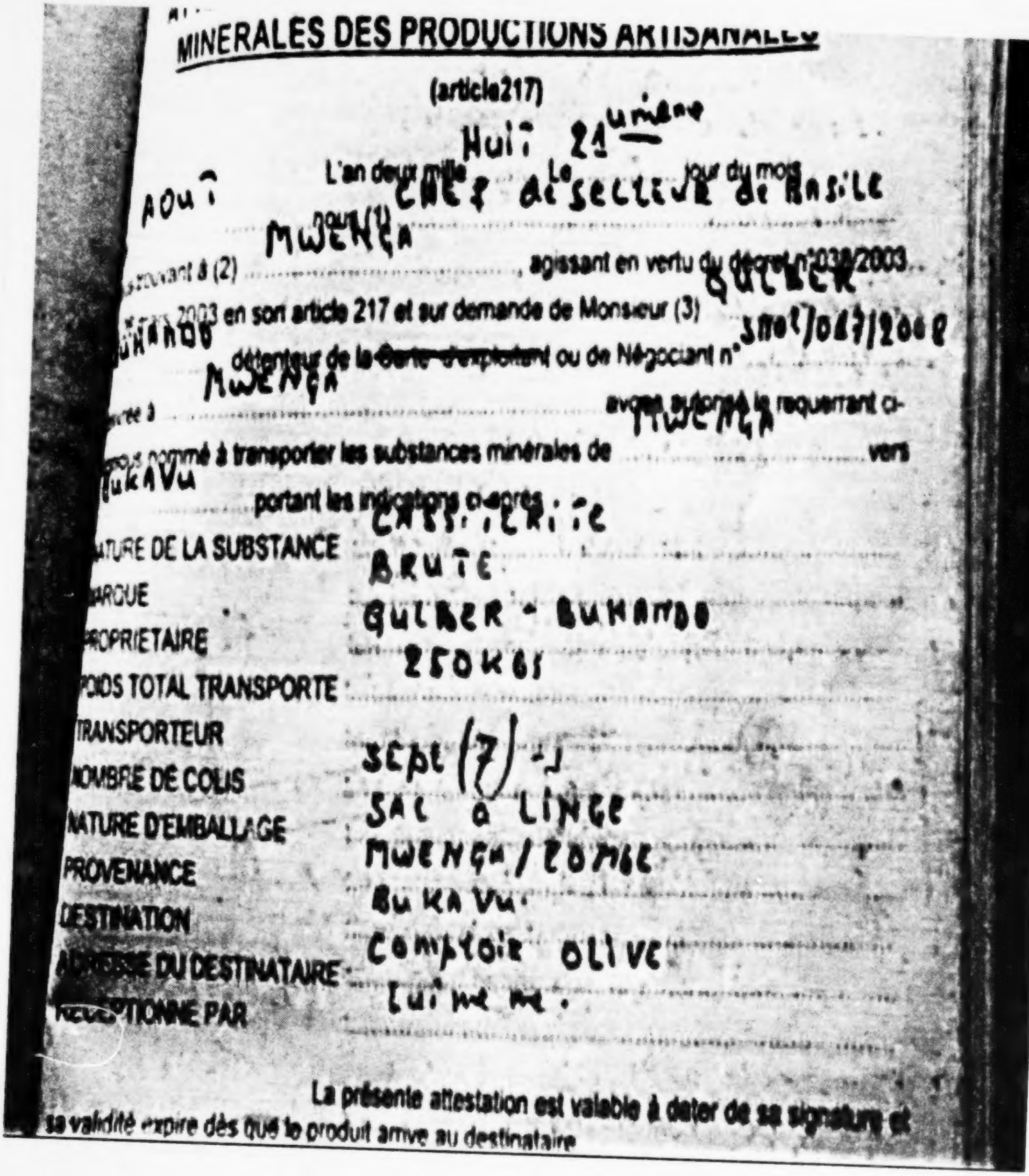
6. SOCIETE M.D.M

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur MUDEKEREZA NAMEGABE
- Adresse physique : Av. LUNDULA /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0810564856

7. SOCIETE W.M.C

- Chef d'entreprise : Monsieur Edouard KITAMBALA ANZUATA
- Adresse physique : AV LUNDULA /Commune d'Ibanda
- Tél : 0812770860

Annex 13



AT

MINERALES DES PRODUCTIONS ARTISANALES

(article217)

L'an deux mille Huit Le 21ᵘᵐᵉ jour du mois AOUT

nous (1) CHEF dE SECTEUR dE BASILE

MWENGA

…rouvant à (2) ……, agissant en vertu du décret n°038/2003 GULCER

du … mars 2003 en son article 217 et sur demande de Monsieur (3) …uHANDO

détenteur de la ~~Carte d'exploitant~~ ou de Négociant n° 3110/047/2008

MWENGA

…rée à …… avons autorisé le requerant ci- MWENGA

…ous nommé à transporter les substances minérales de …… vers

…UKAVU

portant les indications ci-après :

…ATURE DE LA SUBSTANCE CASSITERITE

…ARQUE BRUTE

…ROPRIETAIRE GULKER - BUKANDO

…OIDS TOTAL TRANSPORTE 250KGS

…TRANSPORTEUR

…OMBRE DE COLIS SEPT (7) -J

NATURE D'EMBALLAGE SAC à LINGE

PROVENANCE MWENGA/ZOMBE

DESTINATION BUKAVU

…DRESSE DU DESTINATAIRE COMPTOIR OLIVE

…CEPTIONNE PAR LUI ME ME.

La présente attestation est valable à dater de sa signature et sa validité expire dès que le produit arrive au destinataire

Annex 14

2. COMPTOIR ETS PANJU

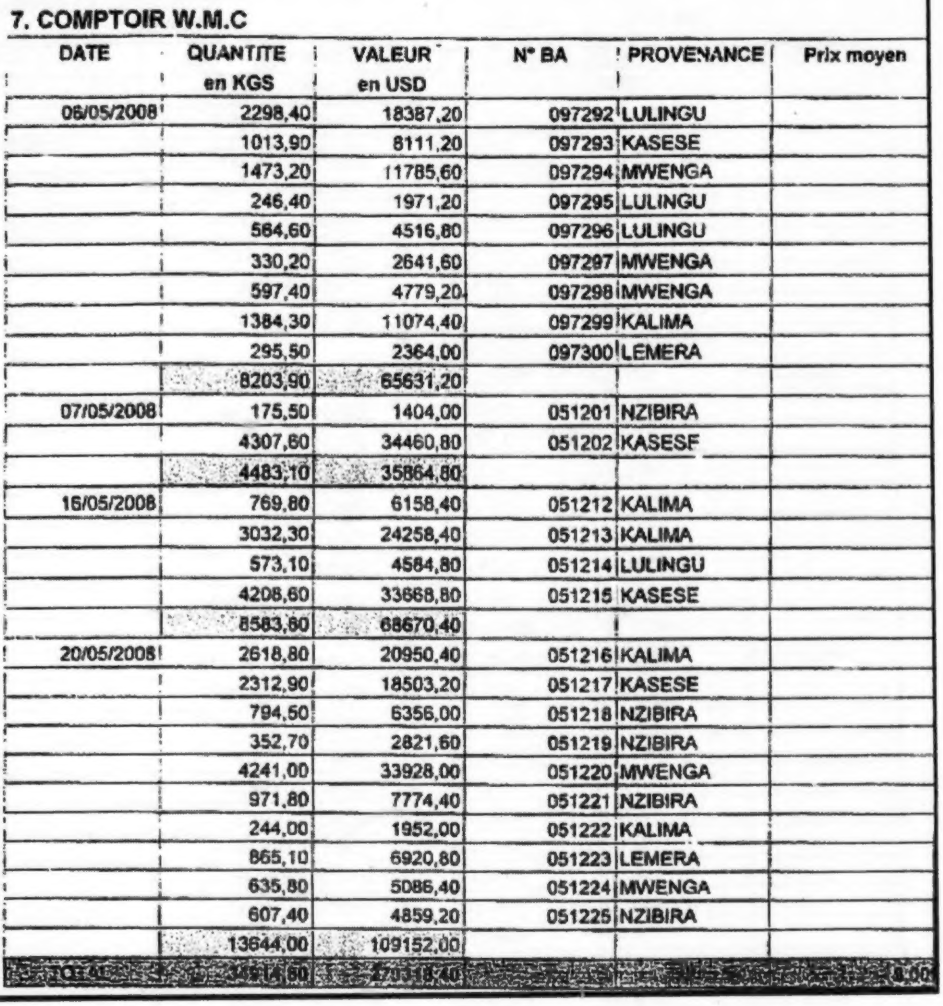
DATE	QUANTITE en KGS	VALEUR en USD	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen
05/05/2008	7143,65	52308,85	034306	KASESE	
	5939,80	47518,40	034307	LULINGU	
	4460,95	35687,60	034308	KASESE	
	17544,30	135514,65			
06/05/2008	13389,15	107113,20	034309	KASESE	
	13389,15	107113,20			
07/05/2008	4159,15	33273,20	034310	LULINGU	
	4159,15	33273,20			
08/05/2008	4497,15	35977,20	034311	KASESE	
	4497,15	35977,20			
09/05/2008	4391,55	35132,40	034312	KASESE	
	4391,55	35132,40			
10/05/2008	4165,80	33326,40	034313	LULINGU	
	4165,80	33326,40			
12/05/2008	4165,80	33326,40	034314	LULINGU	
	2417,80	19342,40	034315	KASESE	
	6583,60	52668,80			
14/05/2008	7138,50	57108,00	034316	LULINGU	
	5224,00	41792,00	034317	KASESE	
	12362,50	98900,00			
15/05/2008	9870,80	78966,40	034318	LULINGU	
	9870,80	78966,40			
16/05/2008	11955,70	95645,60	034319		
	11956,70	95653,60			
20/05/2008	2287,00	18296,00	034321	KASESE	
	8911,75	71294,00	034322	IULINGU	
	12917,00	103336,00	034323	LULINGU	
	24115,75	192926,00			
22/05/2008	8590,70	68725,60	034326	LULINGU	
	10985,48	87883,84			
	19576,18	156609,44			
26/05/2008	8161,05	65288,40	034330	MWENGA	
	7898,30	63186,40	034331	LULINGU	
	5470,30	43762,40	034332	LULINGU	
	21529,65	172237,20			
27/05/2008	3497,40	27979,20	034334	LULINGU	
	3497,40	27979,20			
28/05/2008	8342,75	66742,00	034336	LULINGU	
	8342,75	66742,00			
30/05/2008	7287,35	58298,80	031338	KILEMBWE	
	6068,17	48545,36	031339	LUNTUKULU	
	13355,52	106844,16			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

3. COMPTOIR M.D.M

DATE	QUANTITE	VALEUR	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen

3. COMPTOIR M.D.M

DATE	QUANTITE en KGS	VALEUR en USD	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen
02/05/2008	96,50	530,75	036601	KATOGOTA	
	296,30	1629,65	036602	NZIBIRA	
	2648,70	14567,85	036603	NZIBIRA	
	921,50	5068,25	036604	KASESE	
	949,00	5219,50	036605	MWENGA	
	256,10	1408,55	036606	NZIBIRA	
	297,30	1635,15	036607	LULINGU	
	1572,50	8648,75	036608	NZIBIRA	
	348,90	1918,95	036609	NZIBIRA	
	7386,80	40627,40			
06/05/2008	681,30	5450,40	036610	KASESE	
	542,50	4340,00	036611	KASESE	
	248,00	1984,00	036612	NZIBIRA	
	1481,40	11851,20	036613	LULINGU	
	1684,60	13476,80	036614	LULINGU	
	1331,00	10648,00	036615	UVIRA	
	2344,80	18758,40	036616	KALIMA	
	191,90	1535,20	036617	MWENGA	
	8505,50	68044,00			
09/05/2008	3562,60	28500,80	036618	SHABUNDA	
	249,50	1996,00	036619	LULINGU	
	296,50	2372,00	036620	LULINGU	
	3599,00	28792,00	036621	KALIMA	
	1029,00	8232,00	036622	KASESE	
	537,50	4300,00	036623	NZIBIRA	
	792,60	6340,80	036624	MWENGA	
	292,60	2340,80	036625	MWENGA	
	230,50	1844,00	036626	NZIBIRA	
	1124,40	8995,20	036627	MWENGA	
	11714,20	93713,60			
12/05/2008	1929,90	15439,20	036628	LEMERA	
	2341,30	18730,40	036629	SHABUNDA	
	4736,90	37895,20	036630	KALIMA	
	5694,10	45552,80	036631	LULINGU	
	1938,20	15505,60	036632	KASESE	
	557,50	4460,00	036633	SHABUNDA	
	17197,90	137583,20			
TOTAL	44804,40	339968,20			7,59



7. COMPTOIR W.M.C

DATE	QUANTITE en KGS	VALEUR en USD	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen
06/05/2008	2298,40	18387,20	097292	LULINGU	
	1013,90	8111,20	097293	KASESE	
	1473,20	11785,60	097294	MWENGA	
	246,40	1971,20	097295	LULINGU	
	564,60	4516,80	097296	LULINGU	
	330,20	2641,60	097297	MWENGA	
	597,40	4779,20	097298	MWENGA	
	1384,30	11074,40	097299	KALIMA	
	295,50	2364,00	097300	LEMERA	
	8203,90	65631,20			
07/05/2008	175,50	1404,00	051201	NZIBIRA	
	4307,60	34460,80	051202	KASESF	
	4483,10	35864,80			
16/05/2008	769,80	6158,40	051212	KALIMA	
	3032,30	24258,40	051213	KALIMA	
	573,10	4584,80	051214	LULINGU	
	4208,60	33668,80	051215	KASESE	
	8583,80	68670,40			
20/05/2008	2618,80	20950,40	051216	KALIMA	
	2312,90	18503,20	051217	KASESE	
	794,50	6356,00	051218	NZIBIRA	
	352,70	2821,60	051219	NZIBIRA	
	4241,00	33928,00	051220	MWENGA	
	971,80	7774,40	051221	NZIBIRA	
	244,00	1952,00	051222	KALIMA	
	865,10	6920,80	051223	LEMERA	
	635,80	5086,40	051224	MWENGA	
	607,40	4859,20	051225	NZIBIRA	
	13644,00	109152,00			
TOTAL	34914,80	279318,40			8,00

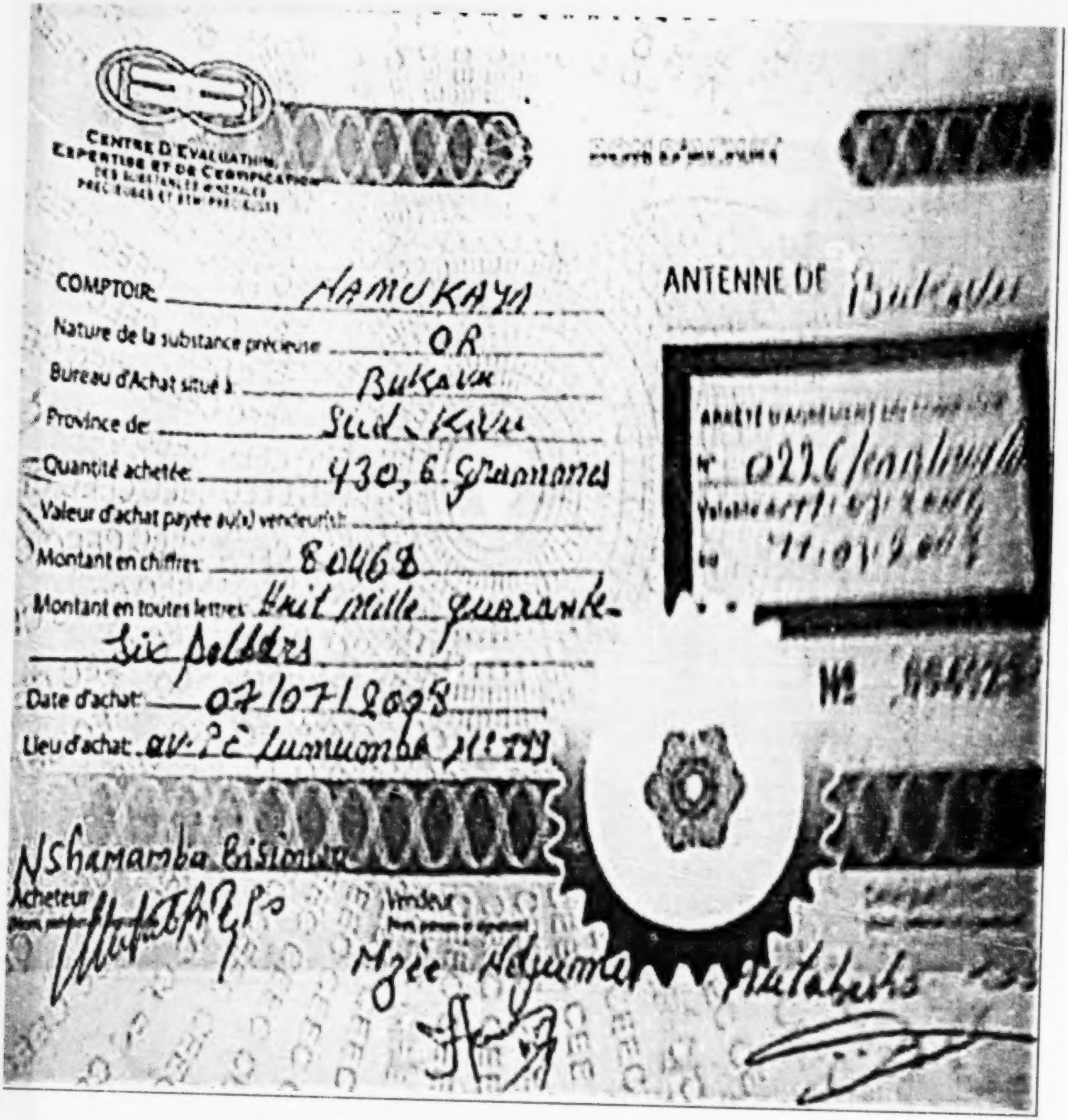
3. COMPTOIR MUYEYE

DATE	QUANTITE en KGS	VALEUR en USD	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen
05/05/2008	52242,50	522425,00	036719	MANONO	
	52242,50	522425,00			
12/05/2008	156,00	2340,00	036725	SHABUNDA	
	391,00	5865,00	036726	SHABUNDA	
	658,50	9877,50	036727	SHABUNDA	
	386,00	5790,00	036728	SHABUNDA	
	1591,50	23872,50			
14/05/2008	329,50	4942,50	036738	KALEMIE	
	329,50	4942,50			
16/05/2008	186,50	2797,50	036743	KALEMIE	
	586,50	8797,50	036744	LULINGU	
	773,00	11595,00			
21/05/2008	33,50	502,50	036745	KALEMIE	
	303,50	4552,50	036746	KALEMIE	
	337,00	5055,00			
TOTAL	55273,50	567850,00			10,27

4. COMPTOIR AMUR

DATE	QUANTITE en KGS	VALEUR en USD	N° BA	PROVENANCE	Prix moyen
21/05/2008	3 500,00	52 500,00	051004	KALEMIE	
	4 500,00	67 500,00	051005	KALEMIE	
	2 500,00	37 500,00	051006	KALEMIE	
	750,00	11 250,00	051007	KALEMIE	
	600,00	9 000,00	051008	KALEMIE	
	11 850,00	177 750,00			
TOTAL	11850,00	177750,00			15,00

Annex 15



CENTRE D'EVALUATION, EXPERTISE ET DE CERTIFICATION DES SUBSTANCES MINERALES PRECIEUSES ET SEMI-PRECIEUSES

ANTENNE DE [illegible]

COMPTOIR: HAMUKAYA

Nature de la substance précieuse OR

Bureau d'Achat situé à Bukavu

Province de Sud-Kivu

Quantité achetée 430,6 grammes

Valeur d'achat payée au(x) vendeur(s):

Montant en chiffres 8046 $

Montant en toutes lettres Huit mille quarante-six dollars

Date d'achat: 07/07/2008

Lieu d'achat: av. P.E Lumumba n° 79

N° 0226/[illegible]

N° [illegible]

Nshamamba Bisimwa

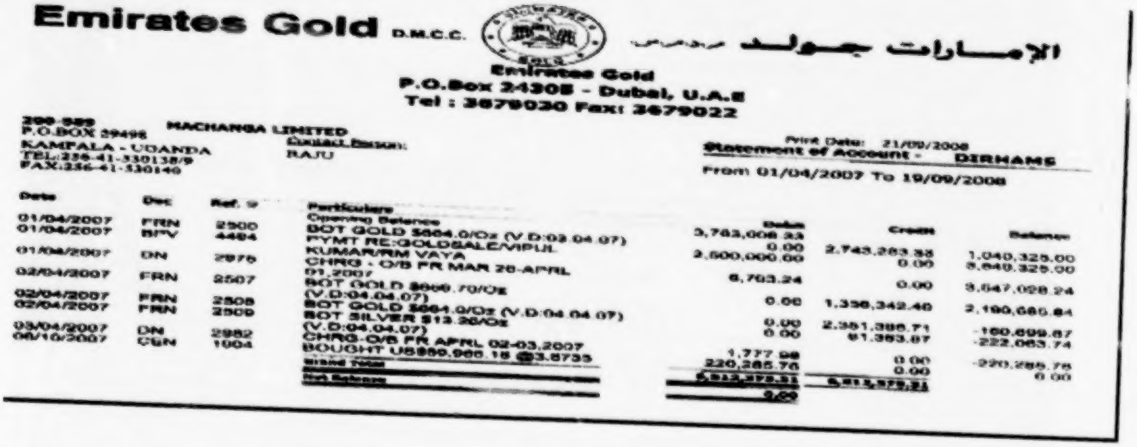
Acheteur

Vendeur

Mzee Heyuma

Malabeko

Annex 16



Emirates Gold D.M.C.C. الإمـــارات جـــولـــد م.د.م.س

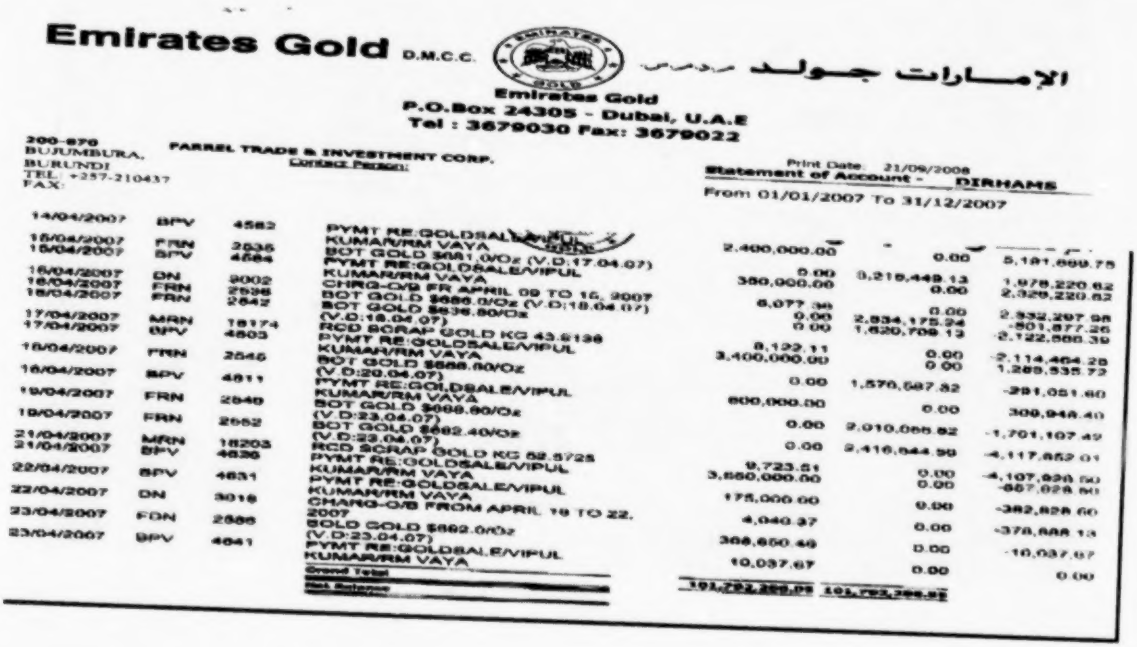
Emirates Gold
P.O.Box 24305 - Dubai, U.A.E
Tel : 3679030 Fax: 3679022

200-589 **MACHANGA LIMITED**
P.O.BOX 29498
KAMPALA - UGANDA
TEL:256-41-330138/9
FAX:256-41-330140

Contact Person:
RAJU

Print Date: 21/09/2008
Statement of Account - DIRHAMS
From 01/04/2007 To 19/09/2008

Date	Doc	Ref. #	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
			Opening Balance	3,783,608.33		
01/04/2007	FRN	2500	BOT GOLD $664.0/Oz (V.D:03.04.07)	0.00	2,743,283.33	1,040,325.00
01/04/2007	BPV	4484	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	2,500,000.00	0.00	3,540,325.00
01/04/2007	DN	2976	CHRG - O/B FR MAR 26-APRL 01,2007	6,703.24	0.00	3,547,028.24
02/04/2007	FRN	2507	BOT GOLD $669.70/Oz (V.D:04.04.07)	0.00	1,356,342.40	2,190,685.84
02/04/2007	FRN	2508	BOT GOLD $664.0/Oz (V.D:04.04.07)	0.00	2,351,385.71	-160,699.87
02/04/2007	FRN	2509	BOT SILVER $13.20/Oz (V.D:04.04.07)	0.00	61,363.87	-222,063.74
03/04/2007	DN	2982	CHRG-O/B FR APRL 02-03,2007	1,777.98	0.00	-220,285.76
06/10/2007	CGN	1004	BOUGHT US$59,966.18 @3.6735	220,285.76	0.00	0.00
			Grand Total	6,512,375.31	6,512,375.31	
			Net Balance	0.00		



Emirates Gold D.M.C.C. الإمـــارات جـــولـــد م.د.م.س

Emirates Gold
P.O.Box 24305 - Dubai, U.A.E
Tel : 3679030 Fax: 3679022

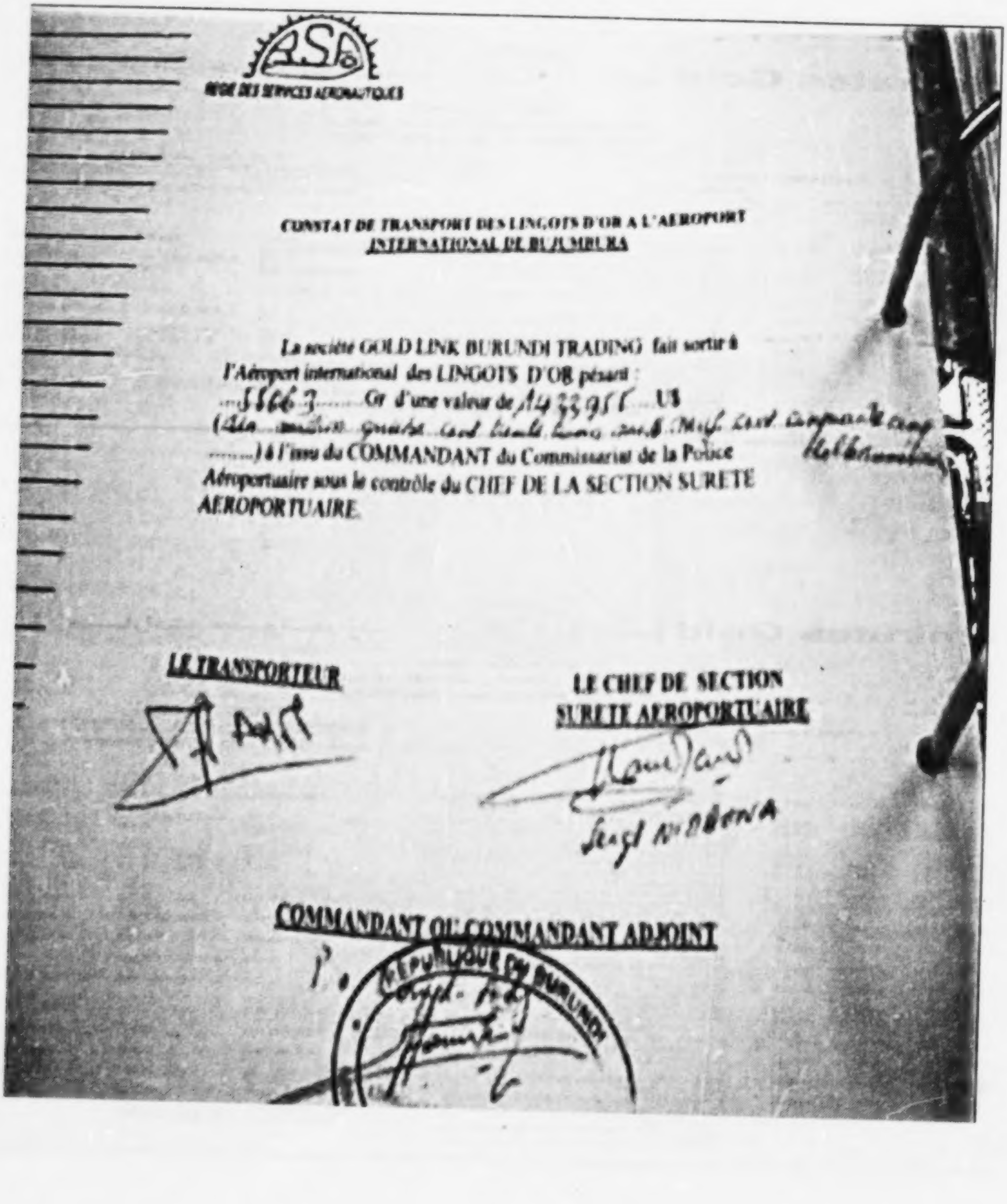
200-670 **FARREL TRADE & INVESTMENT CORP.**
BUJUMBURA,
BURUNDI
TEL: +257-210437
FAX:

Contact Person:

Print Date: 21/09/2008
Statement of Account - DIRHAMS
From 01/01/2007 To 31/12/2007

14/04/2007	BPV	4582	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	2,400,000.00	0.00	5,191,669.75
15/04/2007	FRN	2535	BOT GOLD $681.0/Oz (V.D:17.04.07)	0.00	3,215,449.13	1,976,220.62
15/04/2007	BPV	4584	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	350,000.00	0.00	2,326,220.62
16/04/2007	DN	3002	CHRG-O/B FR APRIL 09 TO 15, 2007	6,077.36	0.00	2,332,297.98
16/04/2007	FRN	2536	BOT GOLD $686.0/Oz (V.D:18.04.07)	0.00	2,834,175.24	-501,877.26
16/04/2007	FRN	2542	BOT GOLD $636.80/Oz (V.D:18.04.07)	0.00	1,620,709.13	-2,122,586.39
17/04/2007	MRN	18174	RCD SCRAP GOLD KG 43.6136	8,122.11	0.00	-2,114,464.28
17/04/2007	BPV	4603	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	3,400,000.00	0.00	1,285,535.72
18/04/2007	FRN	2545	BOT GOLD $688.80/Oz (V.D:20.04.07)	0.00	1,576,587.32	-291,051.60
18/04/2007	BPV	4611	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	600,000.00	0.00	308,948.40
19/04/2007	FRN	2549	BOT GOLD $688.60/Oz (V.D:23.04.07)	0.00	2,010,055.82	-1,701,107.42
19/04/2007	FRN	2552	BOT GOLD $682.40/Oz (V.D:23.04.07)	0.00	2,416,544.59	-4,117,652.01
21/04/2007	MRN	18203	RCD SCRAP GOLD KG 62.5725	9,723.51	0.00	-4,107,928.50
21/04/2007	BPV	4626	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	3,550,000.00	0.00	-557,928.50
22/04/2007	BPV	4631	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	175,000.00	0.00	-382,928.50
22/04/2007	DN	3016	CHARG-O/B FROM APRIL 16 TO 22, 2007	4,040.37	0.00	-378,888.13
23/04/2007	FDN	2586	SOLD GOLD $682.0/Oz (V.D:23.04.07)	368,850.46	0.00	-10,037.67
23/04/2007	BPV	4641	PYMT RE:GOLDSALE/VIPUL KUMAR/RM VAYA	10,037.67	0.00	0.00
			Grand Total	101,792,[illegible]	101,792,[illegible]	
			Net Balance			

Annex 17



RSA
REGIE DES SERVICES AERONAUTIQUES

CONSTAT DE TRANSPORT DES LINGOTS D'OR A L'AEROPORT INTERNATIONAL DE BUJUMBURA

La société GOLD LINK BURUNDI TRADING fait sortir à l'Aéroport international des LINGOTS D'OR pésant :
...55663......Gr d'une valeur de 1433955...US
(Un million quatre cent trente trois mille neuf cent cinquante cinq [illegible]
.......) à l'insu du COMMANDANT du Commissariat de la Police Aéroportuaire sous le contrôle du CHEF DE LA SECTION SURETE AEROPORTUAIRE.

LE TRANSPORTEUR

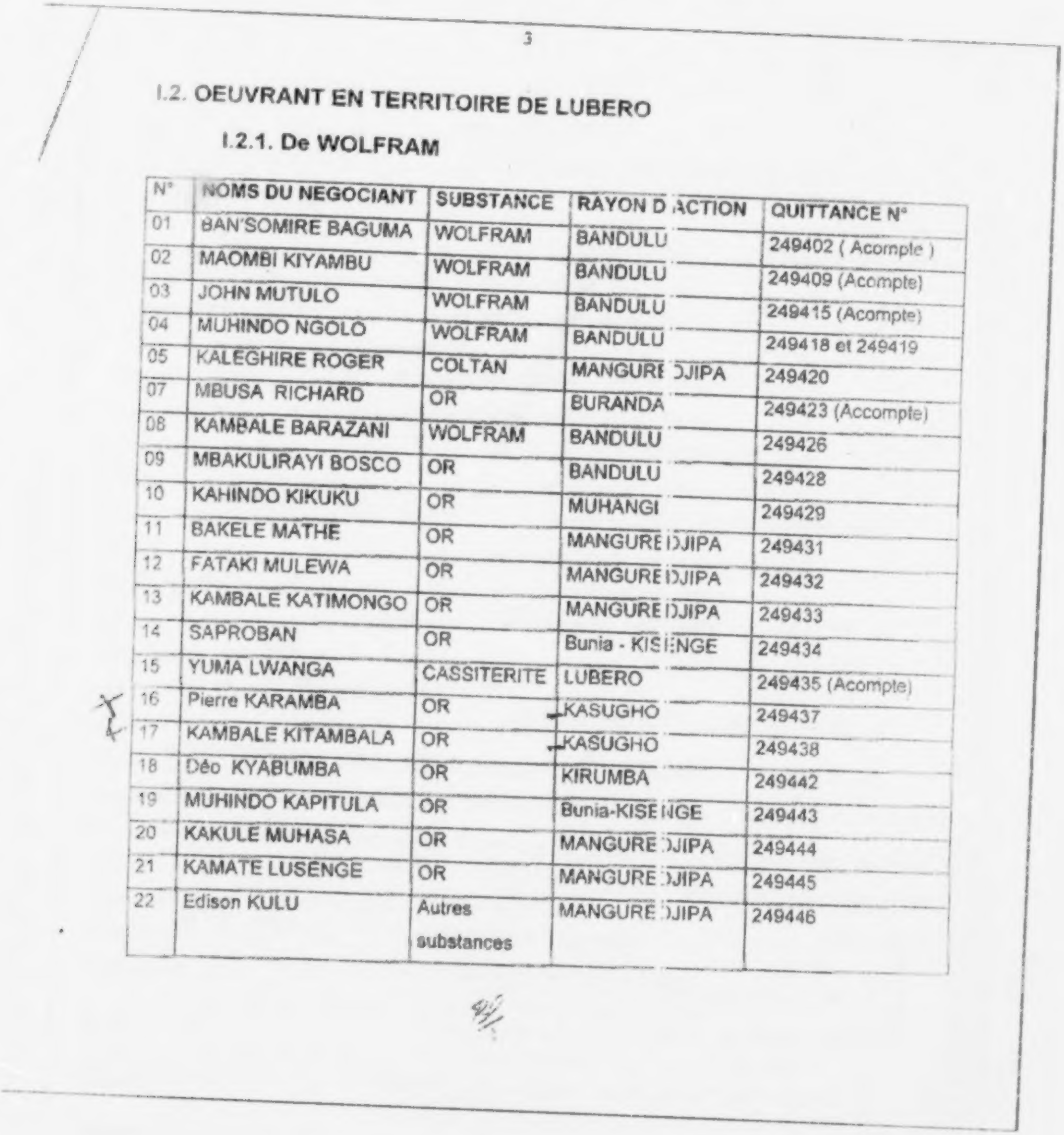
LE CHEF DE SECTION SURETE AEROPORTUAIRE

Sergt NDABONA

COMMANDANT OU COMMANDANT ADJOINT

P.o. Sergt-Adj

Annex 18

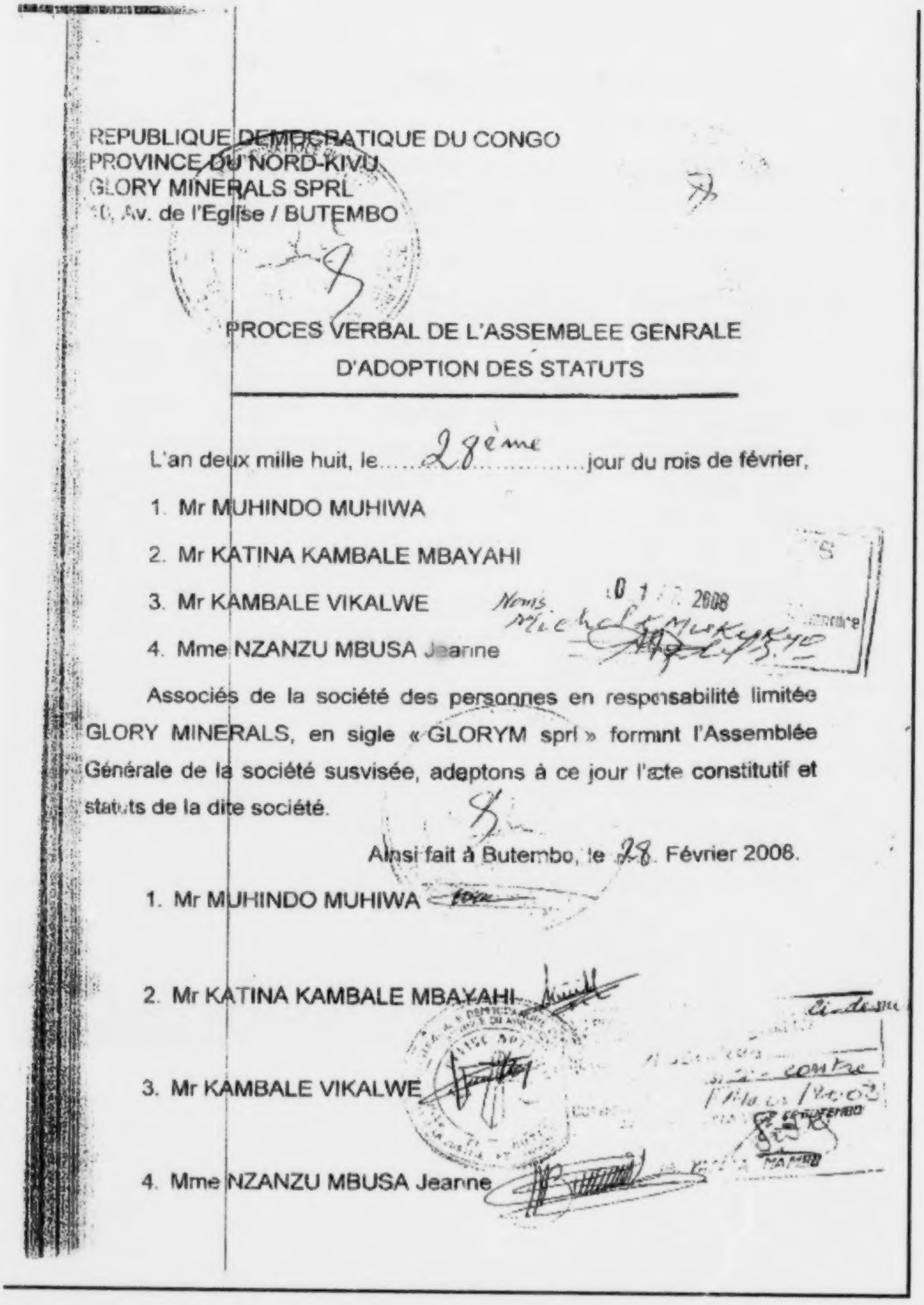


I.2. OEUVRANT EN TERRITOIRE DE LUBERO

I.2.1. De WOLFRAM

N°	NOMS DU NEGOCIANT	SUBSTANCE	RAYON D'ACTION	QUITTANCE N°
01	BAN'SOMIRE BAGUMA	WOLFRAM	BANDULU	249402 (Acompte)
02	MAOMBI KIYAMBU	WOLFRAM	BANDULU	249409 (Acompte)
03	JOHN MUTULO	WOLFRAM	BANDULU	249415 (Acompte)
04	MUHINDO NGOLO	WOLFRAM	BANDULU	249418 et 249419
05	KALEGHIRE ROGER	COLTAN	MANGUREDJIPA	249420
07	MBUSA RICHARD	OR	BURANDA	249423 (Accompte)
08	KAMBALE BARAZANI	WOLFRAM	BANDULU	249426
09	MBAKULIRAYI BOSCO	OR	BANDULU	249428
10	KAHINDO KIKUKU	OR	MUHANGI	249429
11	BAKELE MATHE	OR	MANGUREDJIPA	249431
12	FATAKI MULEWA	OR	MANGUREDJIPA	249432
13	KAMBALE KATIMONGO	OR	MANGUREDJIPA	249433
14	SAPROBAN	OR	Bunia - KISENGE	249434
15	YUMA LWANGA	CASSITERITE	LUBERO	249435 (Acompte)
16	Pierre KARAMBA	OR	KASUGHO	249437
17	KAMBALE KITAMBALA	OR	KASUGHO	249438
18	Déo KYABUMBA	OR	KIRUMBA	249442
19	MUHINDO KAPITULA	OR	Bunia-KISENGE	249443
20	KAKULE MUHASA	OR	MANGUREDJIPA	249444
21	KAMATE LUSENGE	OR	MANGUREDJIPA	249445
22	Edison KULU	Autres substances	MANGUREDJIPA	249446

Annex 19



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
PROVINCE DU NORD-KIVU
GLORY MINERALS SPRL
10, Av. de l'Eglise / BUTEMBO

PROCES VERBAL DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENRALE D'ADOPTION DES STATUTS

L'an deux mille huit, le……28ème……………jour du mois de février,

1. Mr MUHINDO MUHIWA
2. Mr KATINA KAMBALE MBAYAHI
3. Mr KAMBALE VIKALWE
4. Mme NZANZU MBUSA Jeanne

Noms

01 2008

Associés de la société des personnes en responsabilité limitée GLORY MINERALS, en sigle « GLORYM sprl » formant l'Assemblée Générale de la société susvisée, adoptons à ce jour l'acte constitutif et statuts de la dite société.

Ainsi fait à Butembo, le 28. Février 2008.

1. Mr MUHINDO MUHIWA
2. Mr KATINA KAMBALE MBAYAHI
3. Mr KAMBALE VIKALWE
4. Mme NZANZU MBUSA Jeanne

ACTE NOTARIE

L'an deux mil huit, le ……[illegible]…… Jour du mois de [illegible]

Nous soussigné YALALA MAMBO, Notaire de la Ville de Butembo et y résidant ;

Certifions que l'acte visé au prescrit de la loi et dont les clauses ci-dessus insérées nous a été présenté ce jour à Butembo par :

1. Monsieur (Madame) : KAMBALE KATINA, né (e) à : ILOTA, le 1er/06/1958.
Fils de : KAMBERE et de : KANYERE
Etat-civil : MARIE, de nationalité : CONGOLAISE,
Résidant à 10 Av. DE L'EGLISE, n° PASSEPORT 043-008/2006,
Agissant en qualité de ASSOCIE ET GERANT DE GLORY MINERALS sprl

2. Monsieur : MUHINDO MUHIWA, né (e) à : VUSOKOLI, le 22/06/1957.
Fils de : KAMBALE et de : KAVIRA
Etat-civil : MARIE, de nationalité : CONGOLAISE,
Résidant à RUE MATADI N°07, Carte d'électeur n° 5946-13-1492,
Agissant en qualité de ASSOCIE DE GLORY MINERALS sprl.

3. Monsieur : KAMBALE VIKALWE, né (e) à : KATIRI, le 10/09/1956.
Fils de : KALEMBO et de : KALUNGERO
Etat-civil : MARIE, de nationalité : CONGOLAISE,
Résidant à Av. BUKAVU N°12, Carte d'électeur n° 6160-13-1744,
Agissant en qualité de ASSOCIE DE GLORY MINERALS sprl

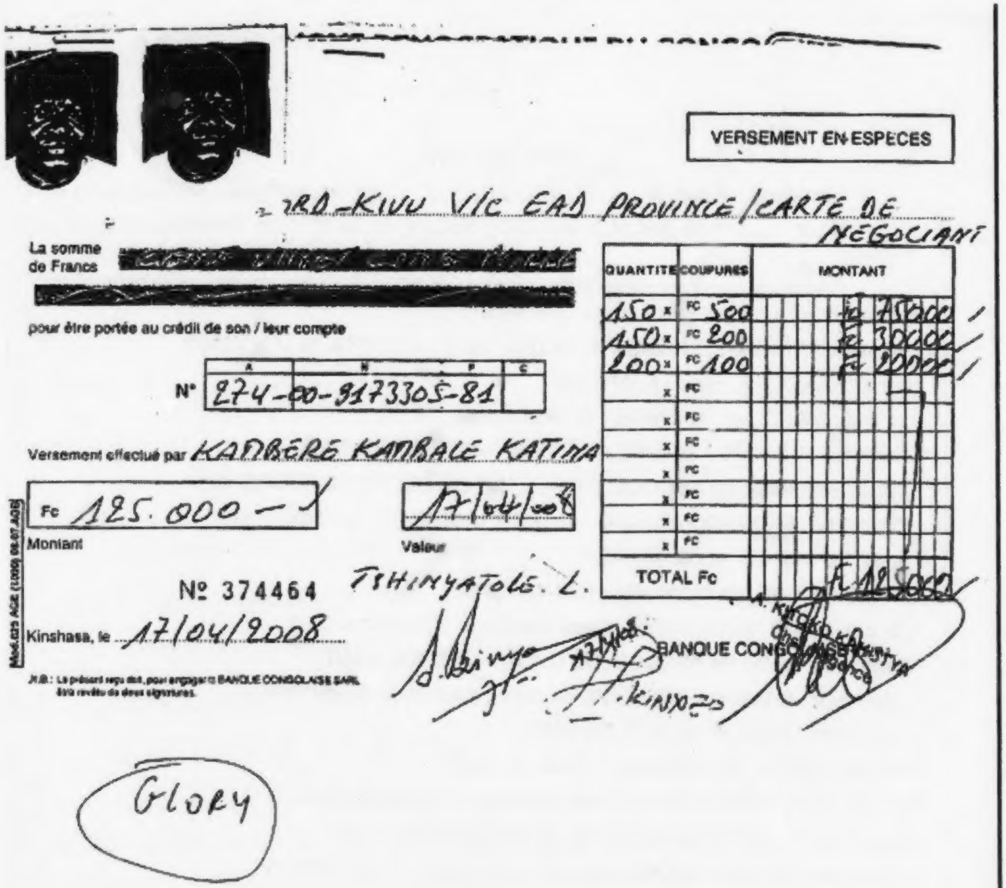
4. Madame : NZANZU MBUSA, né (e) à : BUTEMBO, le 06/12/1963.
Fille de : MBUSA NZANZU et de : KAHAMBU LUSASA
Etat-civil : VEUVE, de nationalité : CONGOLAISE,
Résidant à Q. MGL N° 50A, n° PASSEPORT N°C127541,
Agissant en qualité de ASSOCIEE DE GLORY MINERALS sprl

Comparaissant en personne et en présence de KAHAMBU VYALENGEKANIA et de KATSONGO MUSAVULI, fonctionnaires de l'Administration Publique, tous deux résidant à Butembo, témoins instrumentaires à ce requis, réunissant les conditions exigées par la loi ……………………………………………

Lecture du contenu de l'acte susdit a été faite par nous, Notaire aux comparants et aux témoins ……………………………………………………………

Lecture faite, les comparants préqualifiés ont déclaré devant nous, Notaire, et en présence des témoins que l'acte susdit tel qu'il est dressé, renferme bien l'expression de leur volonté ……………………………………………………………

En foi de quoi, les présentes ont été signées par nous, Notaire, les comparants et les dits témoins et revêtues du sceau de l'Office Notarial de la Ville de Butembo ……………………………………………………………………



VERSEMENT EN ESPECES

- ?RD-KIVU V/C EAD PROVINCE /CARTE DE NEGOCIANT

La somme de Francs [redacted]

pour être portée au crédit de son / leur compte

A	N	P	C
274-	00-9173305-	81	

N° 274-00-9173305-81

Versement effectué par KAMBERE KAMBALE KATINA

Fc 125.000 -

Montant

17/04/008

Valeur

QUANTITE	COUPURES	MONTANT
150 x	FC 500	Fc 75000
150 x	FC 200	Fc 30000
200 x	FC 100	Fc 20000
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
TOTAL Fc		Fc 125000

№ 374464

TSHINYATOLE. L.

Kinshasa, le 17/04/2008

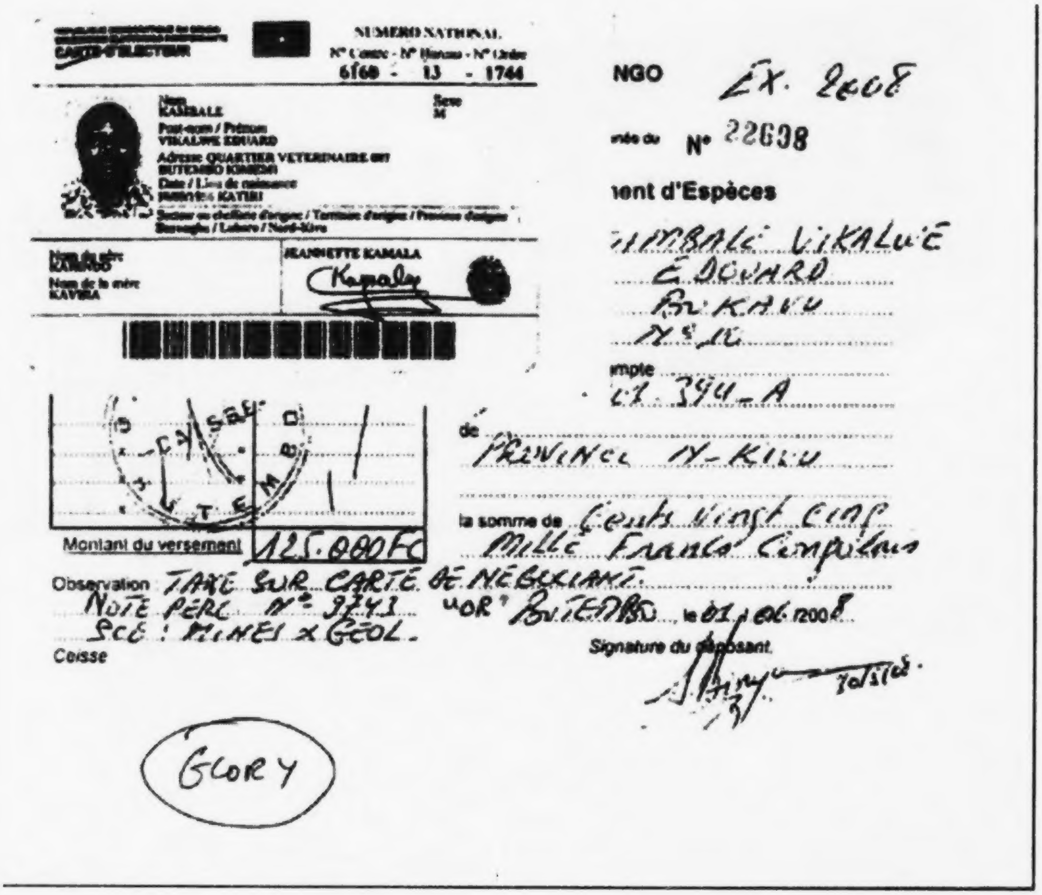
A. KITOKO

BANQUE CONGOLAISE

Mod.025 AGE (1.000) 08.07.AGE

N.B.: Le présent reçu doit, pour engager la BANQUE CONGOLAISE SARL, être revêtu de deux signatures.

GLORY



CARTE D'ELECTEUR

NUMERO NATIONAL
N° Centre - N° Bureau - N° Ordre
6160 - 13 - 1744

Nom
KAMBALE
Sexe
M
Post-nom / Prénom
VIKALWE EDUARD
Adresse QUARTIER VETERINAIRE [illegible]
BUTEMBO [illegible]
Date / Lieu de naissance
[illegible] KATIRI
Secteur ou chefferie d'origine / Territoire d'origine / Province d'origine
Baswagha / Lubero / Nord-Kivu

Nom du père
[illegible]
Nom de la mère
KAVIRA

JEANNETTE KAMALA
Kamala

NGO Ex. 2008

née du N° 22638

ment d'Espèces

MBALE VIKALWE
EDOUARD
BUKAVU
N.K

mpte
CT 394-A

de
PROVINCE N-KIVU

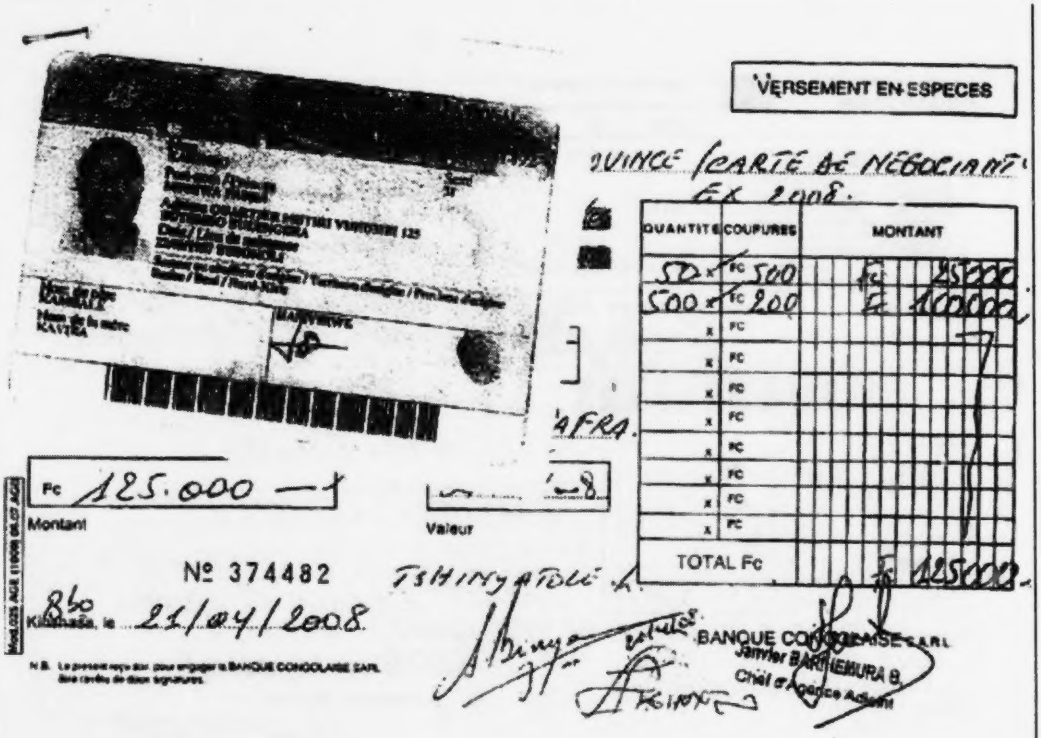
la somme de Cents vingt cinq
Mille Francs Congolais

Montant du versement 125.000FC

Observation TAXE SUR CARTE DE NEGOCIANT
NOTE PERC N° 9743 "OR" BUTEMBO, le 01/06/2008
SCE : MINES x GEOL.
Caisse

Signature du déposant
10/5/08

GLORY



VERSEMENT EN ESPECES

VINCE /CARTE DE NEGOCIANT EX 2008.

AFRA.

QUANTITE	COUPURES	MONTANT
50 x	Fc 500	Fc 25000
500 x	Fc 200	Fc 100000
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
x	FC	
TOTAL Fc		Fc 125000

Fc 125.000

Montant

Valeur ...08

Nº 374482

TSHINYATOLE L.

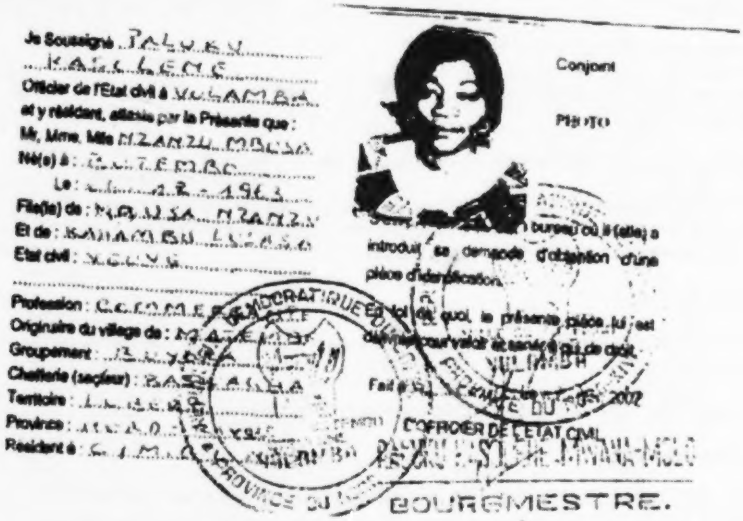
8h30 Kinshasa, le 21/04/2008

Mod.025 AGR

N.B. Le présent reçu doit, pour engager la BANQUE CONGOLAISE SARL, être revêtu de deux signatures.

BANQUE CONGOLAISE S.A.R.L.
Janvier BARHEMURA B.
Chef d'Agence Adjoint

Glory



Je Soussigné PALUKU KAHLLENE

Officier de l'Etat civil à VULAMBA

et y résidant, atteste par la Présente que :

Mr, Mme, Mlle NZANZU MBUSA

Né(e) à : BUTEMBO

Le : [illegible] 12 - 1963

Fils(le) de : MBUSA NZANZU

Et de : KAHAMBU LUSAKO

Etat civil : VEUVE

Profession : COMMERÇANTE

Originaire du village de : [illegible]

Groupement : BUYORA

Chefferie (secteur) : BASWAGHA

Territoire : LUBERO

Province : NORD-KIVU

Résident à : GOMA

Conjoint

PHOTO

Se trouvant [illegible] bureau où il (elle) a introduit sa demande d'obtention d'une pièce d'identification.

En foi de quoi, la présente pièce lui est délivrée pour valoir et servir à qui de droit.

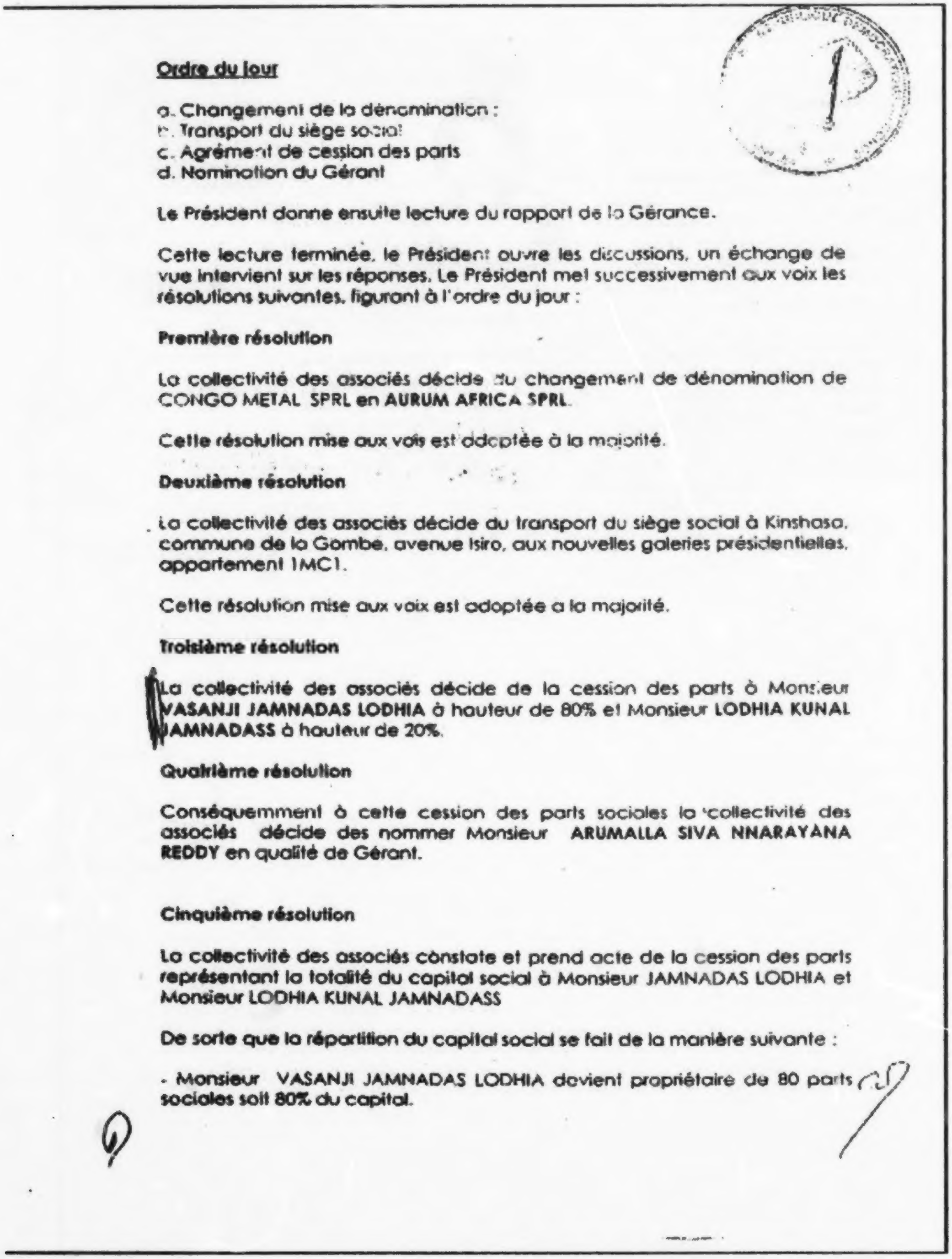
Fait à VULAMBA, le [illegible] 2002

L'OFFICIER DE L'ETAT CIVIL

BOURGMESTRE.

GLORY

Annex 20



Ordre du jour

a. Changement de la dénomination ;
b. Transport du siège social
c. Agrément de cession des parts
d. Nomination du Gérant

Le Président donne ensuite lecture du rapport de la Gérance.

Cette lecture terminée, le Président ouvre les discussions, un échange de vue intervient sur les réponses. Le Président met successivement aux voix les résolutions suivantes, figurant à l'ordre du jour :

Première résolution

La collectivité des associés décide du changement de dénomination de CONGO METAL SPRL en **AURUM AFRICA SPRL**.

Cette résolution mise aux vois est adoptée à la majorité.

Deuxième résolution

La collectivité des associés décide du transport du siège social à Kinshasa, commune de la Gombe, avenue Isiro, aux nouvelles galeries présidentielles, appartement 1MC1.

Cette résolution mise aux voix est adoptée a la majorité.

Troisième résolution

La collectivité des associés décide de la cession des parts à Monsieur **VASANJI JAMNADAS LODHIA** à hauteur de 80% et Monsieur **LODHIA KUNAL JAMNADASS** à hauteur de 20%.

Quatrième résolution

Conséquemment à cette cession des parts sociales la collectivité des associés décide des nommer Monsieur **ARUMALLA SIVA NNARAYANA REDDY** en qualité de Gérant.

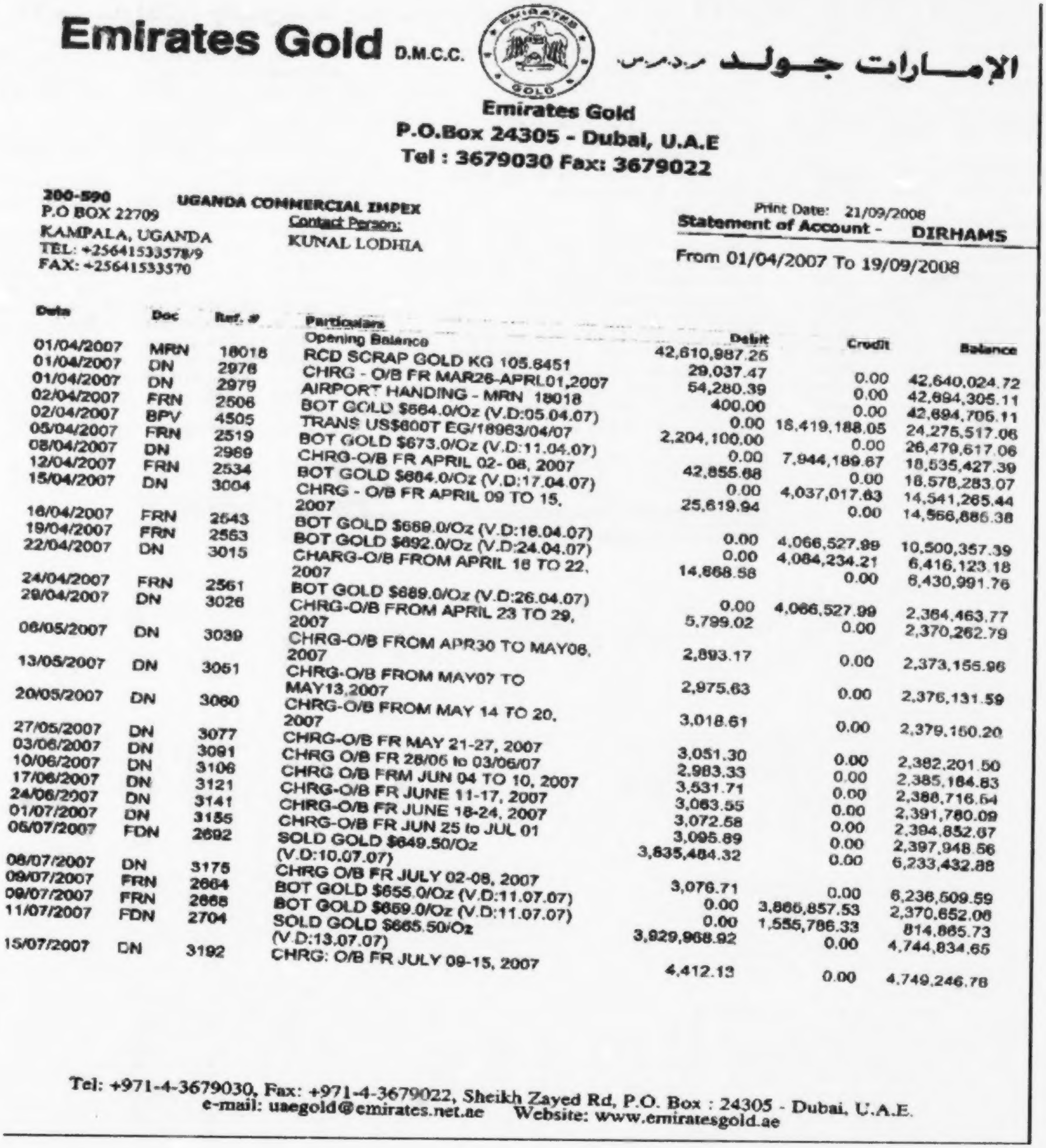
Cinquième résolution

La collectivité des associés constate et prend acte de la cession des parts représentant la totalité du capital social à Monsieur JAMNADAS LODHIA et Monsieur LODHIA KUNAL JAMNADASS

De sorte que la répartition du capital social se fait de la manière suivante :

- Monsieur VASANJI JAMNADAS LODHIA devient propriétaire de 80 parts sociales soit 80% du capital.

Annex 21



Emirates Gold D.M.C.C. الإمـــارات جـولـد م.د.م.س

Emirates Gold
P.O.Box 24305 - Dubai, U.A.E
Tel : 3679030 Fax: 3679022

200-590
P.O BOX 22709
KAMPALA, UGANDA
TEL: +25641533578/9
FAX: +25641533570

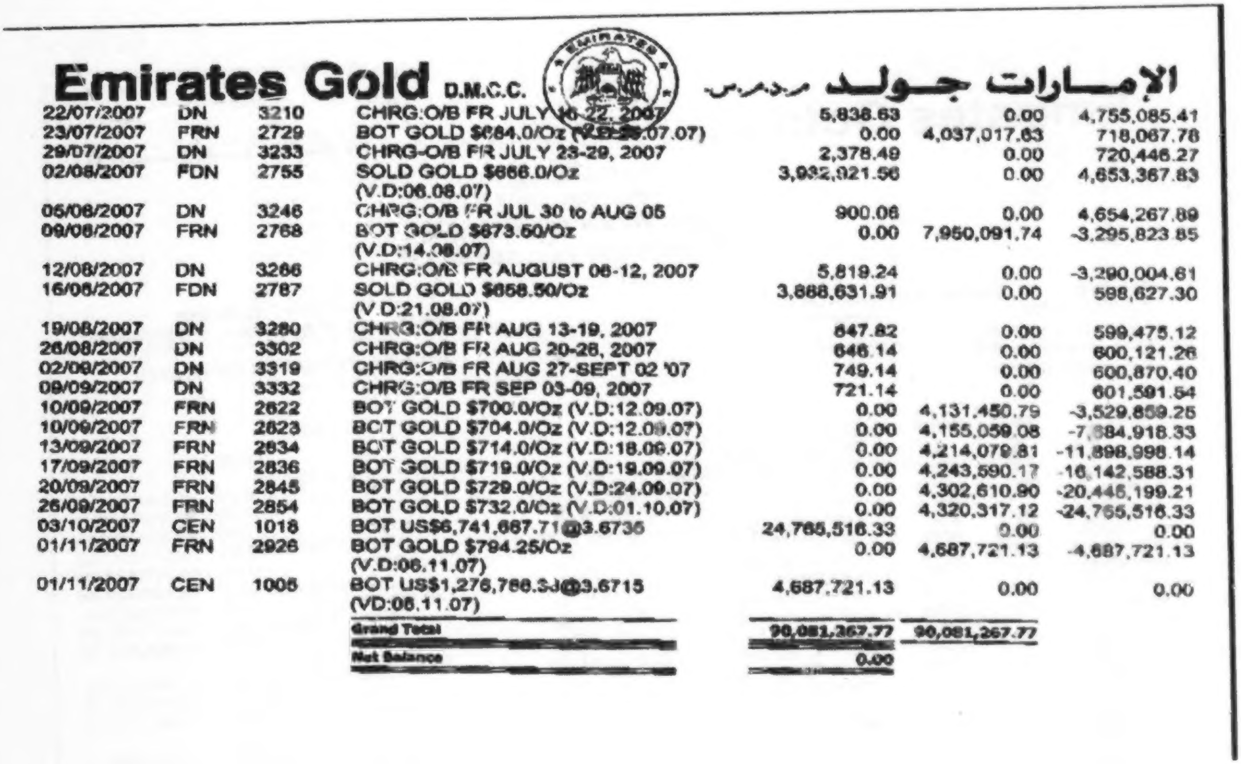
UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX
Contact Person:
KUNAL LODHIA

Print Date: 21/09/2008
Statement of Account - DIRHAMS

From 01/04/2007 To 19/09/2008

Date	Doc	Ref. #	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
			Opening Balance	42,610,987.26		
01/04/2007	MRN	18018	RCD SCRAP GOLD KG 105.6451	29,037.47	0.00	42,640,024.72
01/04/2007	DN	2976	CHRG - O/B FR MAR26-APRL01,2007	54,280.39	0.00	42,694,305.11
01/04/2007	DN	2979	AIRPORT HANDING - MRN 18018	400.00	0.00	42,694,705.11
02/04/2007	FRN	2506	BOT GOLD $664.0/Oz (V.D:05.04.07)	0.00	18,419,188.05	24,275,517.06
02/04/2007	BPV	4505	TRANS US$600T EG/18963/04/07	2,204,100.00	0.00	26,479,617.06
05/04/2007	FRN	2519	BOT GOLD $673.0/Oz (V.D:11.04.07)	0.00	7,944,189.67	18,535,427.39
08/04/2007	DN	2989	CHRG-O/B FR APRIL 02- 08, 2007	42,855.68	0.00	18,578,283.07
12/04/2007	FRN	2534	BOT GOLD $684.0/Oz (V.D:17.04.07)	0.00	4,037,017.63	14,541,265.44
15/04/2007	DN	3004	CHRG - O/B FR APRIL 09 TO 15, 2007	25,619.94	0.00	14,566,885.38
16/04/2007	FRN	2543	BOT GOLD $689.0/Oz (V.D:18.04.07)	0.00	4,066,527.99	10,500,357.39
19/04/2007	FRN	2553	BOT GOLD $692.0/Oz (V.D:24.04.07)	0.00	4,084,234.21	6,416,123.18
22/04/2007	DN	3015	CHARG-O/B FROM APRIL 16 TO 22, 2007	14,868.58	0.00	6,430,991.76
24/04/2007	FRN	2561	BOT GOLD $689.0/Oz (V.D:26.04.07)	0.00	4,066,527.99	2,364,463.77
29/04/2007	DN	3026	CHRG-O/B FROM APRIL 23 TO 29, 2007	5,799.02	0.00	2,370,262.79
06/05/2007	DN	3039	CHRG-O/B FROM APR30 TO MAY06, 2007	2,893.17	0.00	2,373,155.96
13/05/2007	DN	3051	CHRG-O/B FROM MAY07 TO MAY13,2007	2,975.63	0.00	2,376,131.59
20/05/2007	DN	3060	CHRG-O/B FROM MAY 14 TO 20, 2007	3,018.61	0.00	2,379,150.20
27/05/2007	DN	3077	CHRG-O/B FR MAY 21-27, 2007	3,051.30	0.00	2,382,201.50
03/06/2007	DN	3091	CHRG O/B FR 28/05 to 03/06/07	2,983.33	0.00	2,385,184.83
10/06/2007	DN	3106	CHRG O/B FRM JUN 04 TO 10, 2007	3,531.71	0.00	2,388,716.54
17/06/2007	DN	3121	CHRG-O/B FR JUNE 11-17, 2007	3,063.55	0.00	2,391,780.09
24/06/2007	DN	3141	CHRG-O/B FR JUNE 18-24, 2007	3,072.58	0.00	2,394,852.67
01/07/2007	DN	3155	CHRG-O/B FR JUN 25 to JUL 01	3,095.89	0.00	2,397,948.56
06/07/2007	FDN	2692	SOLD GOLD $649.50/Oz (V.D:10.07.07)	3,835,484.32	0.00	6,233,432.88
08/07/2007	DN	3175	CHRG O/B FR JULY 02-08, 2007	3,076.71	0.00	6,236,509.59
09/07/2007	FRN	2664	BOT GOLD $655.0/Oz (V.D:11.07.07)	0.00	3,866,857.53	2,370,652.06
09/07/2007	FRN	2668	BOT GOLD $659.0/Oz (V.D:11.07.07)	0.00	1,555,786.33	814,865.73
11/07/2007	FDN	2704	SOLD GOLD $665.50/Oz (V.D:13.07.07)	3,929,968.92	0.00	4,744,834.65
15/07/2007	DN	3192	CHRG: O/B FR JULY 09-15, 2007	4,412.13	0.00	4,749,246.78

Tel: +971-4-3679030, Fax: +971-4-3679022, Sheikh Zayed Rd, P.O. Box : 24305 - Dubai, U.A.E.
e-mail: uaegold@emirates.net.ae Website: www.emiratesgold.ae

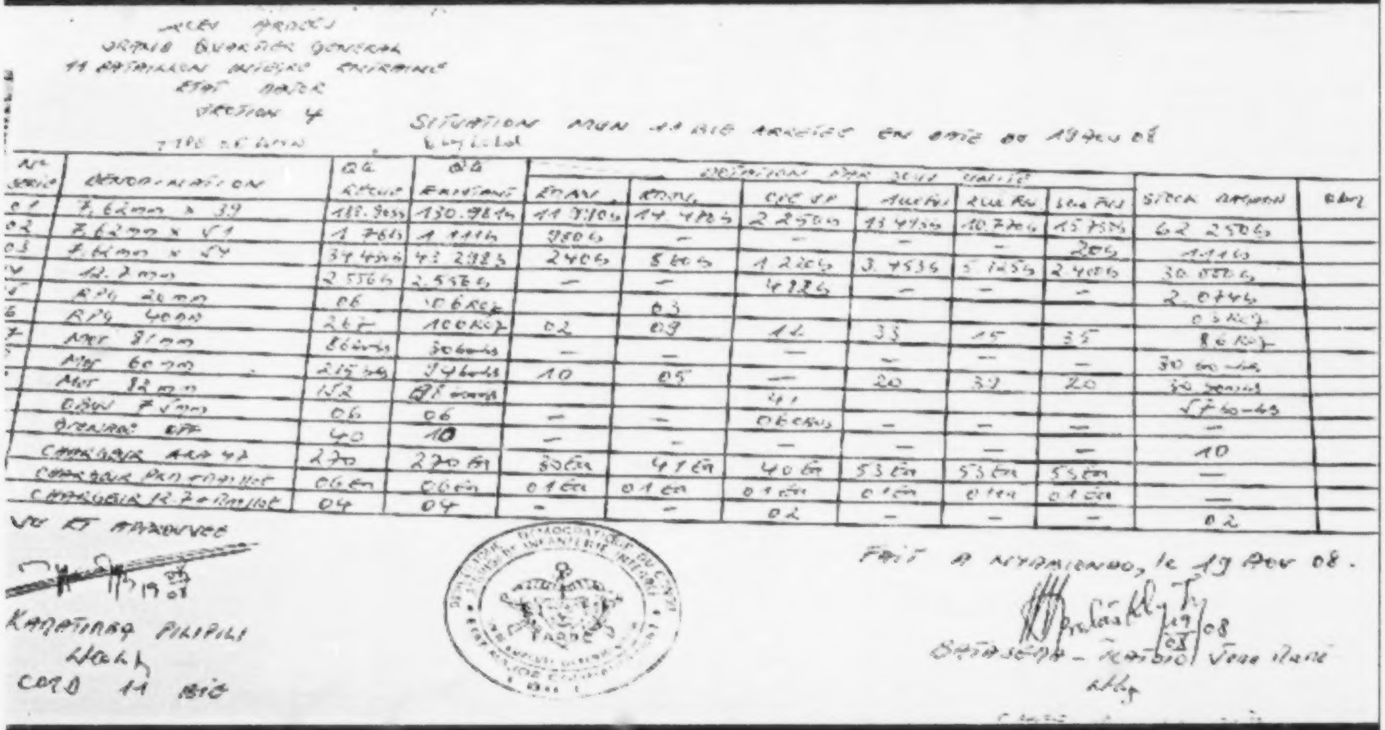


Emirates Gold D.M.C.C.   **الإمارات جولد م.د.م.س.**

22/07/2007	DN	3210	CHRG:O/B FR JULY [illegible]-22, 2007	5,836.63	0.00	4,755,085.41
23/07/2007	FRN	2729	BOT GOLD $684.0/Oz (V.D:[illegible].07.07)	0.00	4,037,017.63	718,067.78
29/07/2007	DN	3233	CHRG-O/B FR JULY 23-29, 2007	2,378.49	0.00	720,446.27
02/08/2007	FDN	2755	SOLD GOLD $666.0/Oz (V.D:06.08.07)	3,932,921.56	0.00	4,653,367.83
05/08/2007	DN	3246	CHRG:O/B FR JUL 30 to AUG 05	900.06	0.00	4,654,267.89
09/08/2007	FRN	2768	BOT GOLD $673.50/Oz (V.D:14.08.07)	0.00	7,950,091.74	-3,295,823.85
12/08/2007	DN	3266	CHRG:O/B FR AUGUST 06-12, 2007	5,819.24	0.00	-3,290,004.61
16/08/2007	FDN	2787	SOLD GOLD $658.50/Oz (V.D:21.08.07)	3,888,631.91	0.00	598,627.30
19/08/2007	DN	3280	CHRG:O/B FR AUG 13-19, 2007	847.82	0.00	599,475.12
26/08/2007	DN	3302	CHRG:O/B FR AUG 20-26, 2007	646.14	0.00	600,121.26
02/09/2007	DN	3319	CHRG:O/B FR AUG 27-SEPT 02 '07	749.14	0.00	600,870.40
09/09/2007	DN	3332	CHRG:O/B FR SEP 03-09, 2007	721.14	0.00	601,591.54
10/09/2007	FRN	2822	BOT GOLD $700.0/Oz (V.D:12.09.07)	0.00	4,131,450.79	-3,529,859.25
10/09/2007	FRN	2823	BOT GOLD $704.0/Oz (V.D:12.09.07)	0.00	4,155,059.08	-7,684,918.33
13/09/2007	FRN	2834	BOT GOLD $714.0/Oz (V.D:18.09.07)	0.00	4,214,079.81	-11,898,998.14
17/09/2007	FRN	2836	BOT GOLD $719.0/Oz (V.D:19.09.07)	0.00	4,243,590.17	-16,142,588.31
20/09/2007	FRN	2845	BOT GOLD $729.0/Oz (V.D:24.09.07)	0.00	4,302,610.90	-20,445,199.21
26/09/2007	FRN	2854	BOT GOLD $732.0/Oz (V.D:01.10.07)	0.00	4,320,317.12	-24,765,516.33
03/10/2007	CEN	1018	BOT US$6,741,667.71@3.6735	24,765,516.33	0.00	0.00
01/11/2007	FRN	2926	BOT GOLD $794.25/Oz (V.D:06.11.07)	0.00	4,687,721.13	-4,687,721.13
01/11/2007	CEN	1005	BOT US$1,276,766.33@3.6715 (VD:06.11.07)	4,687,721.13	0.00	0.00
			Grand Total	90,081,267.77	90,081,267.77	
			Net Balance	0.00		

A-01-200-518	AL KHAYAL AL DHAHABI JEW. L.L.C.	MR. RAJESH	P.O BOX 51377	DUBIA, U.A.E	050 7466583/2354890	04-2354891	mick700@msn.com
A-01-200-521	AL AIN JEWELLERY	F. BARAKAT	P.O.BOX 2625	ABU DHABI,U.A.E.	TEL:02-6224044	FAX:02-6226040	alainjew@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-526	SPARKLE JEWELLERY LLC	KAMLESH BARESH	P.O. BOX 21112	DUBAI,U.A.E.	TEL:04-2350052	FAX:04-2350054	gasiha@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-533	DANUBE BLDG MATRLS FZCO	MR. HUSSAI	P.O.BOX 18022	JEBEL ALI,U.A.E.	TEL:04-8071234	FAX:04-8071235	aldanube@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-535	AL KAABI JEWELLERS (LLC)	SHASHI FAHDEV	207 GOLD HOUSE,	DEIRA, DUBAI	TEL: 226 6490	FAX: 225 8386	sashifahdev68@yahoo.com
A-01-200-536	IBRAHIM AL SAYEGH	KAMLESH BARESH	C/o SPARKLE JEW.	316 GOLD LAND, DUBAI	TEL: 235 0052	FAX: 235 0054	gasiha@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-542	SAMPAT JEWELLERS LLC	RAJESH SAMPAT	P.O.BOX 30189	DUBAI,U.A.E.	TEL: 04-3570219	FAX: 04-3556466	simsid@gmailcom
A-01-200-558	MOTI TRADING COMPANY	MUHAMMAD IQBAL	P.O BOX 13590	DUBAI, U.A.E	3473876	3473338	royalcpm@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-560	E-DINAR FZ L.L.C.	DAHINDEN ZENO	P.O BOX 500204	DUBAI, U.A.E	390-0010	FAX: +41612254647	zeno.dahinden@bs.ae
A-01-200-561	MOHAMMED ALI ATHOR EXC.	MOHAMMED ALI ALTHOR	DUBAI, U.A.E.	MOB.: 050-6800276	TEL.: +9671500058/01	FAX: +9671500059	MOB: +967733777560
A-01-200-566	SHUBAM JEWELLERY(L.L.C.)	MOHANLAL BAN FALEH	THE GOLD CENTER,5/F	DUBAI, UAE	2290680	2290686	
A-01-200-573	SUPAMA INTERNATIONAL	RAJESH KOTHARI	P.O.BOX 46351	DUBAI,U.A.E.	TEL: 04-2354890	FAX: 04-2354891	vishrutz_rsbl@hotmail.com
A-01-200-574	DAMAS JEWELLERY	TAWHID ABDULLAH	P.O BOX 1522	DUBAI, U.A.E	2266036	2263789	gold@damasjewellery.com
A-01-200-582	BIN MAHFOUZ JEWELLERS(DXB)	SALEH MOHAMED B.M	P.O BOX 88380	DUBAI,U.A.E.	TEL:2255043	FAX:2352226	
A-01-200-587	SEPAHAN GOLD	AMIR H. BAHAEIAN	P.O. BOX 12930	DUBAI, U.A.E	TEL: 04-2233435	FAX: 04-2275302	info@sepahangold.com
A-01-200-590	UGANDA COMMERCIAL IMPEX	KUNAL LODHIA	P.O BOX 22703	KAMPALA, UGANDA	TEL: +25641533578/9	FAX: +25641533570	kunal@ucil.biz
A-01-200-592	MANSOUR FARAH GENERAL TRADING	Mr. Syed Kamran Farhat	P.O. BOX 47003	ABU DHABI, U.A.E.	TEL:	FAX: 3609544	Kamran @goldmincint.com
A-01-200-593	NADIA JEWELLERY	SUHEAL TAYEB	P.O. BOX 3031	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 226 6722	FAX: 2353675	
A-01-200-595	NAJAF JEWELLERY TRDG LLC	MR. GHYLAM SAWWAR	GOLD CENTRE	AJMAN, U.A.E.	TEL: 06-7420549	FAX: 06-7422356	najafjew@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-596	EPOCH TRADING LLC	SAJITH VAMADEVAN	P.O. BOX 172521	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 227 2484	FAX: 222 7925	purchase@epochvna.com
A-01-200-601	DELHI JEWELLERS	MR. SANJEEV	P.O. BOX 45649	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 359 0395/0509966827	359 0396/2290661	
A-01-200-602	AL KHAMEES JEWELLERY	HAIDER AL KHAMEES	P.O. BOX 33437	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 2243540	FAX: 2242356	[illegible]
A-01-200-609	BAB AL RAYAN JEW.	Mr. Kumar/MR. NARESH		DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 050-2508327	FAX: 224179	rnplparts@yahoo.com
A-01-200-613	GOLD STAR FZC	Mr. R.P. Nair	P.O. BOX 21547, B-35	AJMAN, U.A.E.	TEL: 06 7427511	FAX: 06 7427512	
A-01-200-614	ALLURE JEWELS LLC	MANISH KOTHARI	P.O. BOX 112421	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 229 5795	FAX: 226 7773	allure99@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-623	AZZA AL QUBAISI	AZZA AL QUBAISI	P.O. BOX 37464	ABU DHABI, U.A.E.	TEL: 02 6441575	FAX: 02 6442240	azza@arjmst.com
A-01-200-624	SULTAN BIN ALI AL OWAIS CUL. FNDTN	ABDUL ELAH ABDUL KADER	P.O. BOX 14388	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 224 3111	FAX: 228 8834	mail@alowais.net.ae
A-01-200-628	SIKA COCO LTD.	ABRAHAM VARUGHESE	PMB23, OSU Post Ofc.	ACCRA GHANA	TEL: +233-21-761070	FAX: +233-21-761079	sikacoco@mydpost.com
A-01-200-635	STANDARD BANK PLC	Mr. Paul McKerrell	BACK OFFICE	LONDON	TEL: 00442078154182	FAX: 00442078154050	paul.mckerrell@standardbank.com
A-01-200-636	USHINDI EXPORTS LIMITED	MR. A. PATTINI	P.O. BOX 30040	NAIROBI, KENYA	TEL: +254 203755467	FAX: +254 203740206	
A-01-200-642	ADONEES JEWELLERY (L.L.C.)	Zikar Al Ahmar	P.O. BOX 21359	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 225 5000	FAX: 225 5111	adonees1@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-643	BAHRAIN JEWELLERY	MR. SALEH MOHAMAD	4/F APT 86,GOLD SOUK	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 2269514	FAX: 2269504	albahrain@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-644	GIOVANNI JEWELLERY (LLC)	MR. HALIL BOUZ	P.O. BOX 81031	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 2266037	FAX: 2291337	giovallc@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-645	PEE JEWELLERYS L.L.C.	RAHUL GUPTA	GOLD CENTRE, FLAT 22	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 2354423	FAX: 2354432	peejew[illegible]@eim.ae
A-01-200-646	VIREN JEWELLERY (L.L.C.)	MR. KUMAR VAICHAND	P.O. BOX 3611	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 2254622	FAX: 2263818	contact@virenjewellery.com
A-01-200-648	AARZEE JEWELLERY	MR. MATIAS	P.O. BOX 57975	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 229 1091	FAX: 3688754	solcarzee.net.ae
A-01-200-650	THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (DMCC)	CRAIG TWEEDY	SCOTIA HOUSE, 33 FINSBURY SQR	LONDON EC2A1BB	TEL: 44-2074889200	FAX: 44-2074896750	
A-01-200-663	VIJAYA JEWELLERY (SHJ)	SHEETAL VELANDATH	PO.BOX 28641, S910	ROLLA, SHARJAH	TEL: 06-5613815	FAX: 06-5616538	mvijaya3@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-666	DABOUL TRADING CO. (L.L.C)	MR. TEJAL	P.O. BOX 62479	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 262 9776	FAX: 262 9778	dbl@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-668	MOHSEN TALAMINA		C/o: POURHANG JEW	IRAN	TEL:	FAX:	
A-01-200-674	EL FARO	HAIDER MESIH ESKNDAR	C/o: ISKANDER GRP.	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 8819022	FAX: 8817653	ihdrpl@emirates.net.ae
A-01-200-675	JOY ALUKKAS JEWELLERY (HO)	JOY ALUKKAS	P.O. BOX 12920	DUBAI, U.A.E.	TEL: 225 3221	FAX: 226 4932	alukkas@alukkas.com

Annex 22



FORCES ARMEES
BRIGADE QUARTIER GENERAL
11 BATAILLON INFANTERIE ENTRAINE
ETAT MAJOR
SECTION 4

SITUATION MUN 11 BIE ARRETEE EN DATE DU 19 AOU 08

N° SERIE	DENOMINATION	QTE RECUE	QTE EXISTANT	DOTATION PAR SOUS UNITE						STOCK ARMURIER	OBS
				EMBN	[illegible]	CIE SP	1er Bn	2ème Bn	3ème Bn		
01	7,62mm x 39	118.905	130.981	11 710	14 470	2 250	13 470	10 770	15 755	62 250	
02	7,62mm x 51	1 766	1 111	980	–	–	–	–	205	1 116	
03	7,62mm x 54	39 440	43 238	240	580	1 220	3 453	5 125	2 405	30 880	
4	12,7mm	2 556	2 556	–	–	412	–	–	–	2 074	
5	RPG 7	06	06 Kg		03					03 Kg	
6	RPG 40mm	267	100 Kg	02	03	11	33	25	35	86 Kg	
7	Mor 81mm	86 bombs	30 bombs	–	–	—	–	—	–	30 bombs	
8	Mor 60mm	215 bombs	94 bombs	10	05	—	20	39	20	30 bombs	
9	Mor 82mm	152	81 bombs			41				F 60-63	
10	Obus 75mm	06	06	–	–	06 Crs	–	–	–	–	
11	Grenade OFF	40	10	–	–	—	—	—	–	10	
12	Chargeur AKA 47	270	270 Cr	30 Cr	41 Cr	40 Cr	53 Cr	53 Cr	55 Cr	—	
13	Chargeur PKM Rouleau	06 Cr	06 Cr	01 Cr	01 Cr	01 Cr	01 Cr	01 Cr	01 Cr	—	
14	Chargeur 12,7 Rouleau	04	04	-	-	02	–	–	–	02	

VU ET APPROUVE

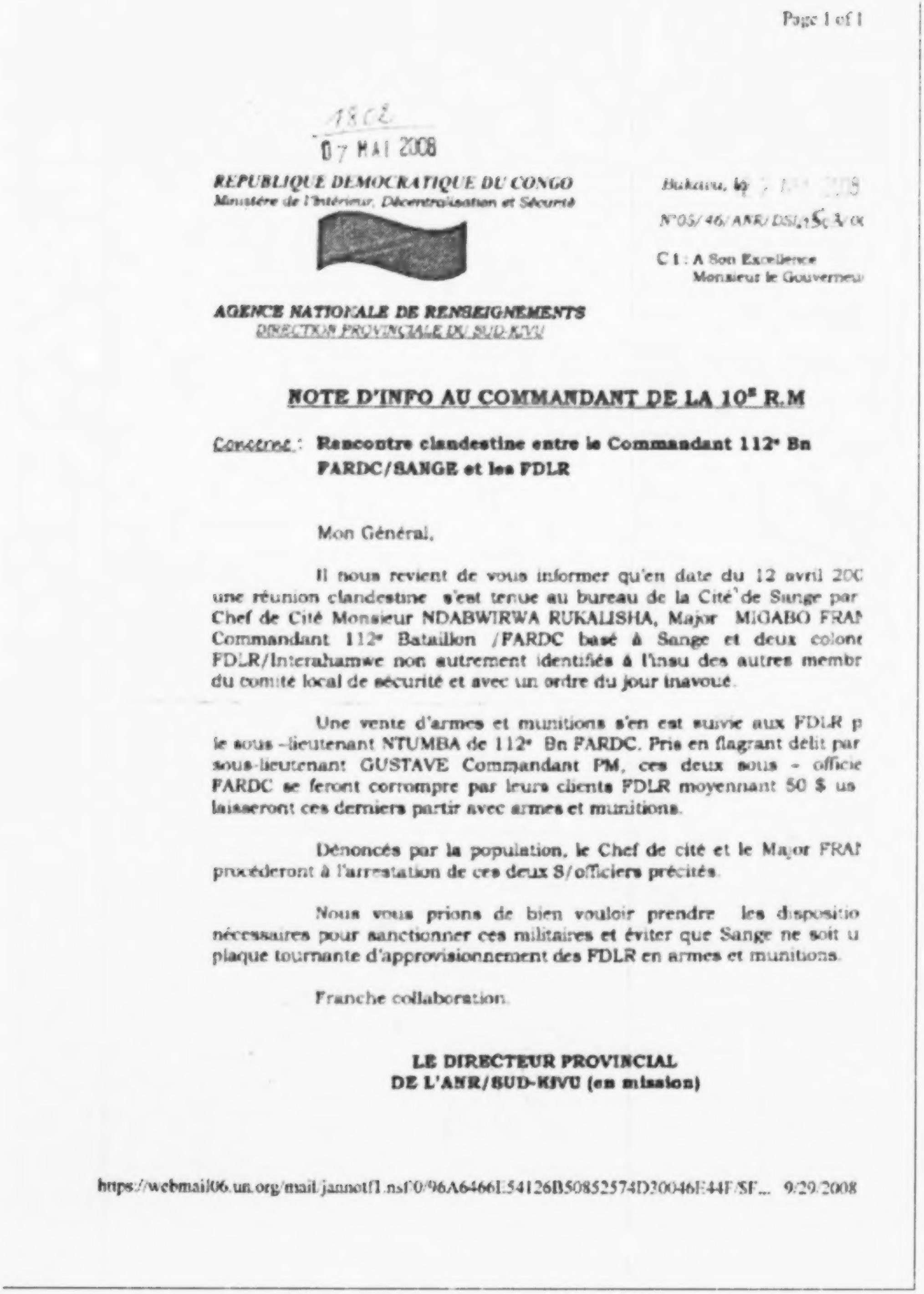
19 08

KAMATINAGA PILIPILI
Major
COMD 11 BIE

FAIT A NYAMILONGO, le 19 Aou 08.

19/08/08
BATASEMA – KALOLO Jean René
Capt

Annex 23



Page 1 of 1

1802

07 MAI 2008

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
Ministère de l'Intérieur, Décentralisation et Sécurité

AGENCE NATIONALE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS
DIRECTION PROVINCIALE DU SUD-KIVU

Bukavu, le [illegible]

N°05/46/ANR/DSI/1563/0

C I : A Son Excellence
Monsieur le Gouverneu

NOTE D'INFO AU COMMANDANT DE LA 10e R.M

Concerne : **Rencontre clandestine entre le Commandant 112e Bn FARDC/SANGE et les FDLR**

Mon Général,

Il nous revient de vous informer qu'en date du 12 avril 20C
une réunion clandestine s'est tenue au bureau de la Cité de Sange par
Chef de Cité Monsieur NDABWIRWA RUKALISHA, Major MIGABO FRA
Commandant 112e Bataillon /FARDC basé à Sange et deux colon
FDLR/Interahamwe non autrement identifiés à l'insu des autres membr
du comité local de sécurité et avec un ordre du jour inavoué.

Une vente d'armes et munitions s'en est suivie aux FDLR p
le sous-lieutenant NTUMBA de 112e Bn FARDC. Pris en flagrant délit par
sous-lieutenant GUSTAVE Commandant PM, ces deux sous - officie
FARDC se feront corrompre par leurs clients FDLR moyennant 50 $ us
laisseront ces derniers partir avec armes et munitions.

Dénoncés par la population, le Chef de cité et le Major FRA
procéderont à l'arrestation de ces deux S/officiers précités.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir prendre les dispositio
nécessaires pour sanctionner ces militaires et éviter que Sange ne soit u
plaque tournante d'approvisionnement des FDLR en armes et munitions.

Franche collaboration.

LE DIRECTEUR PROVINCIAL
DE L'ANR/SUD-KIVU (en mission)

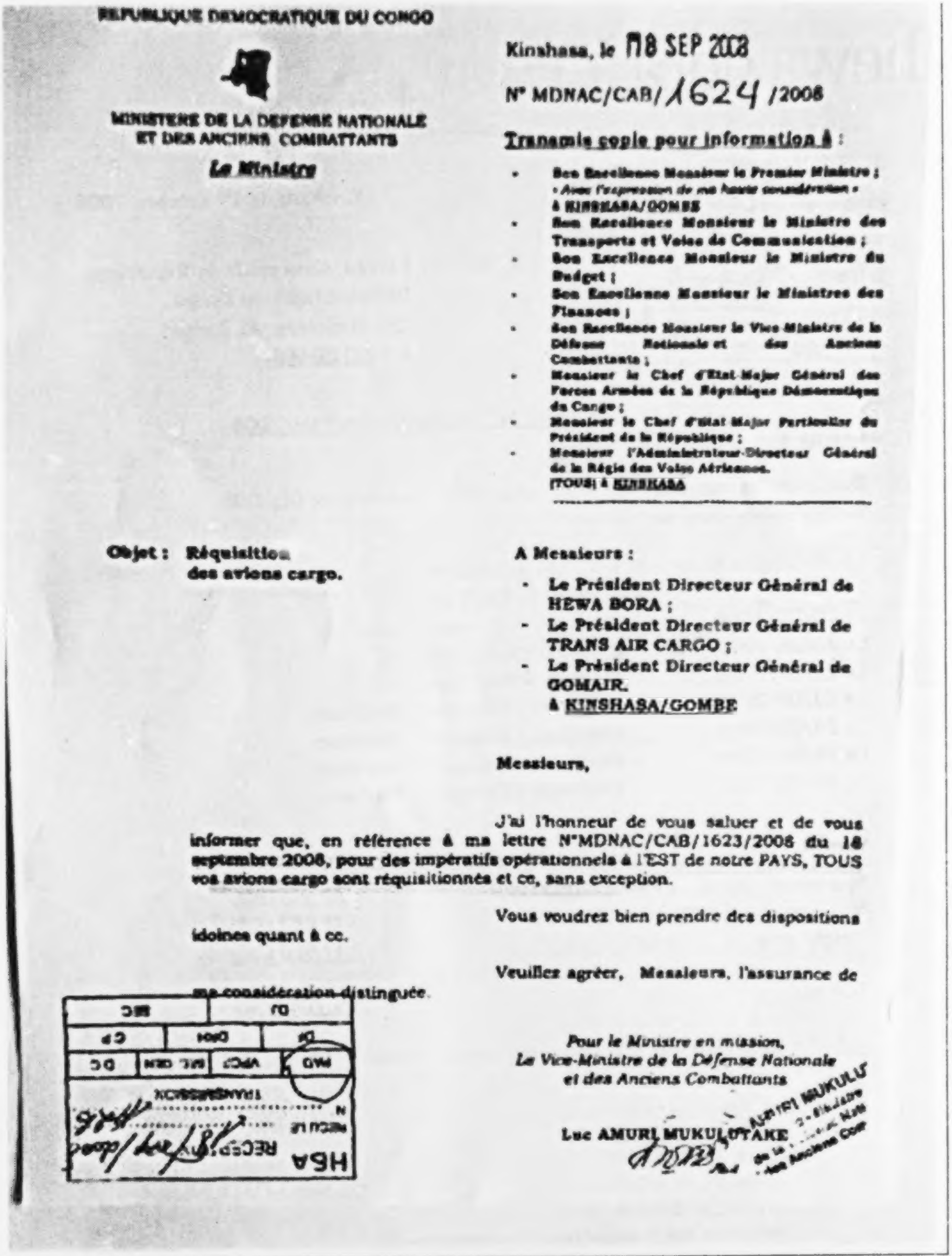
https://webmail06.un.org/mail/jannotf1.nsf/0/96A6466E54126B50852574D30046E44F/SF... 9/29/2008

Annex 24

GRADE	WAGE 01/09/07 FC	WAGE 16/08/08 FC	WAGE 16/08/08 USD
Gen A	53.500		
Lt Gen	48.500	61.956	112,7
Gen Maj	43.500	56.956	103,6
Gen Bde	40.580	54.036	98,3
Col	35.500	48.956	89,0
Lt Col	32.500	45.956	83,6
Maj	30.870	44.326	80,6
Capt	28.000	41.456	75,4
Lt	27.500	40.956	74,5
Slt	27.000	40.456	73,6
Adj Chef	26.300	39.756	72,3
Adj 1cl	25.930	39.386	71,6
Adj 1cl	25.500	38.956	70,8
1 Sgt Maj	24.800	38.256	69,6
Sgt Maj	24.451	37.907	68,9
1 Sgt	23.960	37.416	68,0
Sgt	22.300	35.756	65,0
Cpl	22.000	35.456	64,5
Sdt 1cl	21.650	35.106	63,8
Sdt 2cl	21.320	34.776	63,2
No Grade	21.320	34.776	63,2

(USD1 = 550 FC)

Annex 25



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE
ET DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS

Le Ministre

Kinshasa, le 18 SEP 2008

N° MDNAC/CAB/1624/2008

Transmis copie pour information à :

- Son Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre ;
  « *Avec l'expression de ma haute considération* »
  à KINSHASA/GOMBE
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre des Transports et Voies de Communication ;
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre du Budget ;
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministres des Finances ;
- Son Excellence Monsieur le Vice-Ministre de la Défense Nationale et des Anciens Combattants ;
- Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major Général des Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo ;
- Monsieur le Chef d'Etat-Major Particulier du Président de la République ;
- Monsieur l'Administrateur-Directeur Général de la Régie des Voies Aériennes.

(TOUS) à KINSHASA

Objet : Réquisition des avions cargo.

A Messieurs :

- **Le Président Directeur Général de HEWA BORA ;**
- **Le Président Directeur Général de TRANS AIR CARGO ;**
- **Le Président Directeur Général de GOMAIR.**

à KINSHASA/GOMBE

Messieurs,

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer et de vous informer que, en référence à ma lettre N°MDNAC/CAB/1623/2008 du 18 septembre 2008, pour des impératifs opérationnels à l'EST de notre PAYS, TOUS vos avions cargo sont réquisitionnés et ce, sans exception.

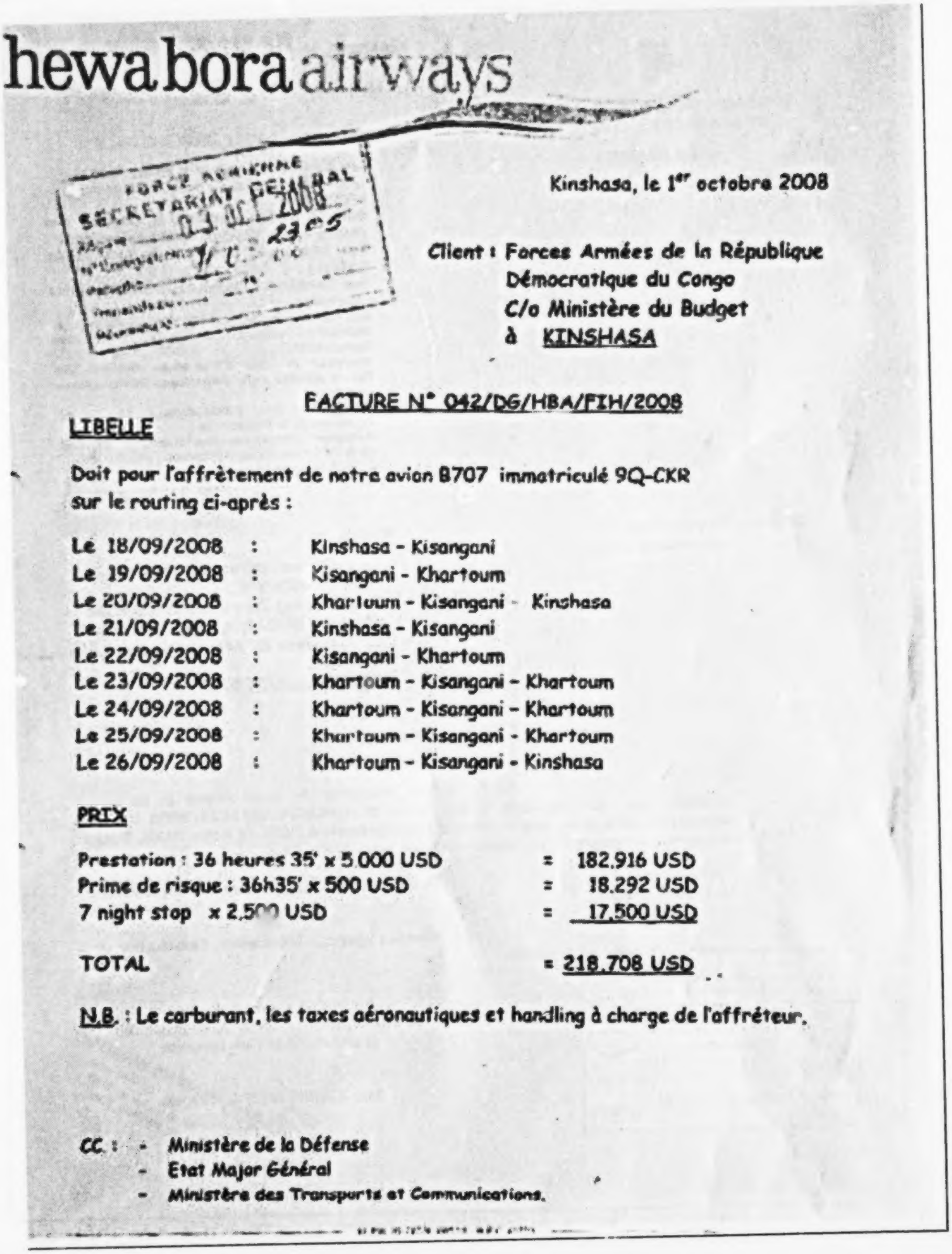
Vous voudrez bien prendre des dispositions idoines quant à ce.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le Ministre en mission,
Le Vice-Ministre de la Défense Nationale
et des Anciens Combattants

Luc AMURI MUKULUTAKE

Annex 26



hewa bora airways

FORCE AERIENNE
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
03 OCT 2008
23 05

Kinshasa, le 1er octobre 2008

Client : Forces Armées de la République
Démocratique du Congo
C/o Ministère du Budget
à KINSHASA

FACTURE N° 042/DG/HBA/FIH/2008

LIBELLE

Doit pour l'affrètement de notre avion B707 immatriculé 9Q-CKR sur le routing ci-après :

Le 18/09/2008	:	Kinshasa - Kisangani
Le 19/09/2008	:	Kisangani - Khartoum
Le 20/09/2008	:	Khartoum - Kisangani - Kinshasa
Le 21/09/2008	:	Kinshasa - Kisangani
Le 22/09/2008	:	Kisangani - Khartoum
Le 23/09/2008	:	Khartoum - Kisangani - Khartoum
Le 24/09/2008	:	Khartoum - Kisangani - Khartoum
Le 25/09/2008	:	Khartoum - Kisangani - Khartoum
Le 26/09/2008	:	Khartoum - Kisangani - Kinshasa

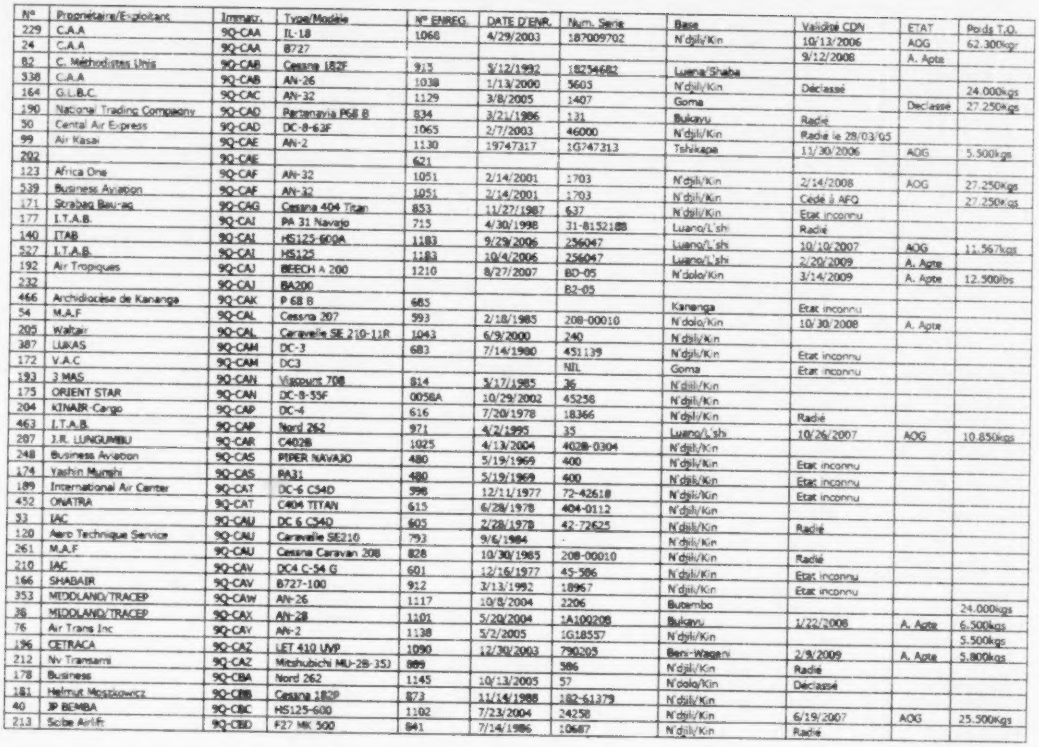
PRIX

Prestation : 36 heures 35' x 5.000 USD	=	182.916 USD
Prime de risque : 36h35' x 500 USD	=	18.292 USD
7 night stop x 2.500 USD	=	17.500 USD
TOTAL	=	218.708 USD

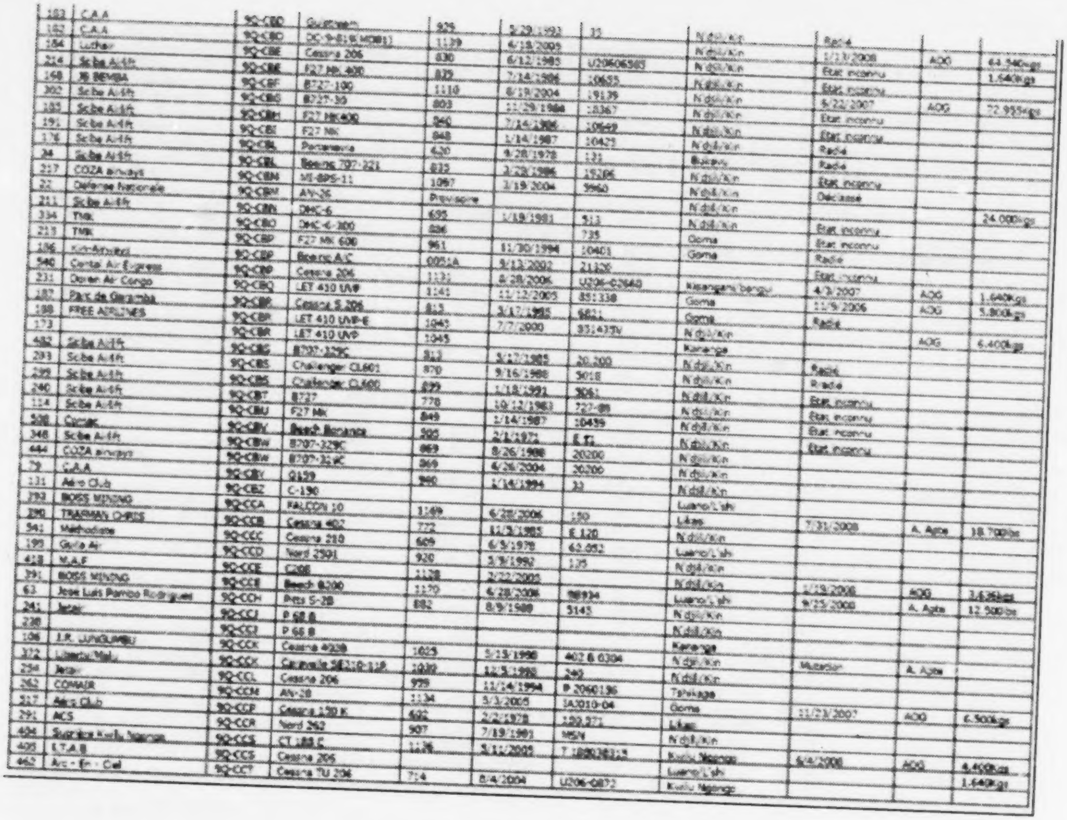
N.B. : Le carburant, les taxes aéronautiques et handling à charge de l'affréteur.

CC. :
- Ministère de la Défense
- Etat Major Général
- Ministère des Transports et Communications.

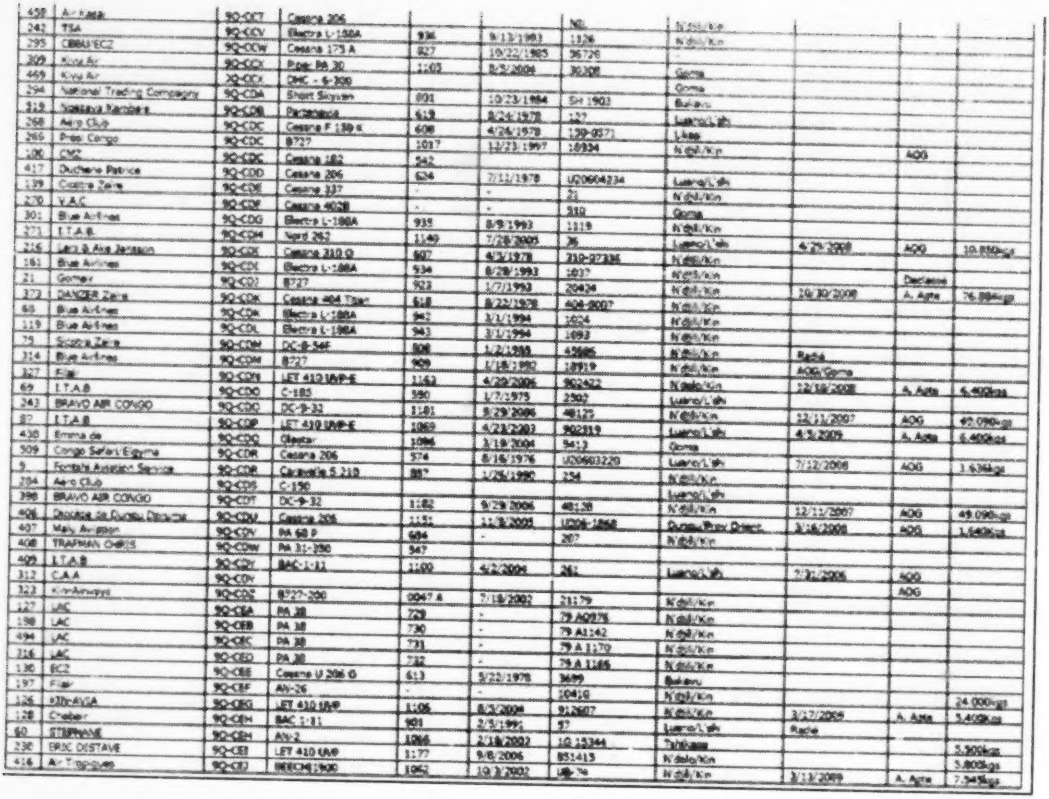
Annex 27



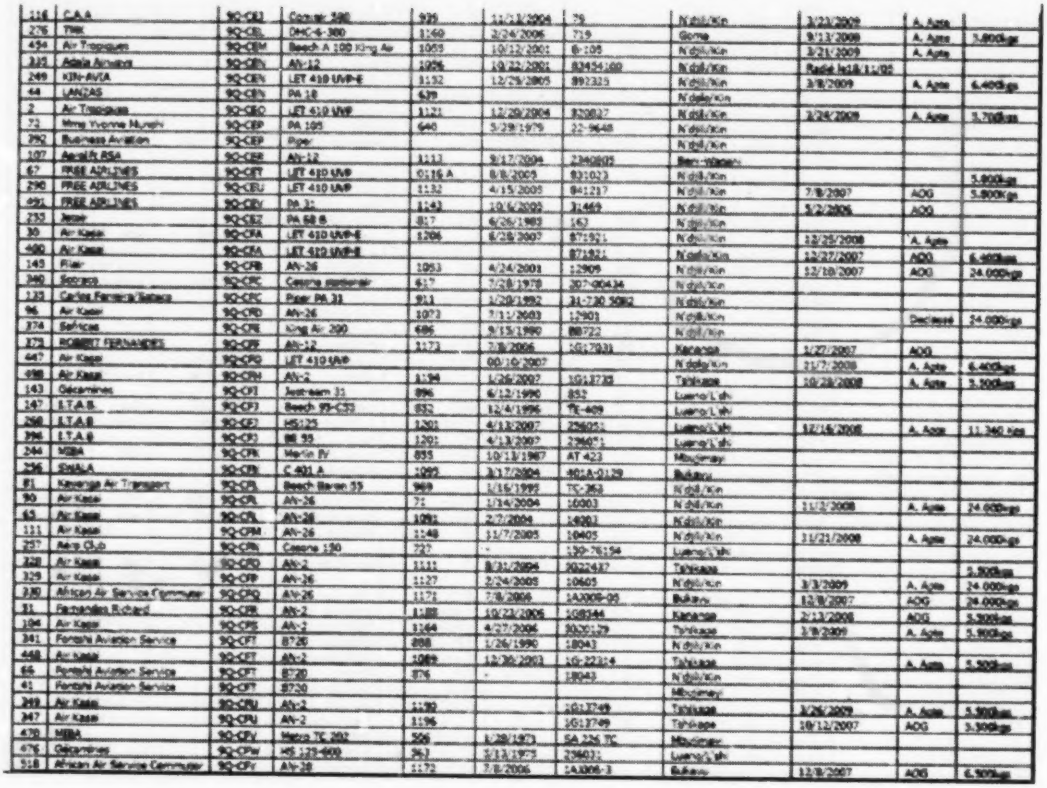
N°	Propriétaire/Exploitant	Immatr.	Type/Modèle	N° ENREG.	DATE D'ENR.	Num. Serie	Base	Validité CDN	ETAT	Poids T.O.
229	C.A.A	9Q-CAA	IL-18	1068	4/29/2003	187009702	N'djili/Kin	10/13/2006	AOG	62.300kgr
24	C.A.A	9Q-CAA	B727					9/12/2008	A. Apte	
82	C. Méthodistes Unis	9Q-CAB	Cessna 182F	915	5/12/1992	18254682	Luano/Shaba			
338	C.A.A	9Q-CAB	AN-26	1038	1/13/2000	5605	N'djili/Kin	Déclassé		24.000kgs
164	G.L.B.C.	9Q-CAC	AN-32	1129	3/8/2005	1407	Goma		Declassé	27.250Kgs
190	National Trading Compaany	9Q-CAD	Partenavia P68 B	834	3/21/1986	131	Bukavu	Radié		
50	Cental Air Express	9Q-CAD	DC-8-63F	1065	2/7/2003	46000	N'djili/Kin	Radié le 28/03/05		
99	Air Kasai	9Q-CAE	AN-2	1130	19747317	1G747313	Tshikapa	11/30/2006	AOG	5.500kgs
202		9Q-CAE		621						
123	Africa One	9Q-CAF	AN-32	1051	2/14/2001	1703	N'djili/Kin	2/14/2008	AOG	27.250Kgs
539	Business Aviation	9Q-CAF	AN-32	1051	2/14/2001	1703	N'djili/Kin	Cédé à AFO		27.250Kgs
171	Strabag Bau-ag	9Q-CAG	Cessna 404 Titan	853	11/27/1987	637	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
177	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CAI	PA 31 Navajo	715	4/30/1998	31-8152188	Luano/L'shi	Radié		
140	ITAB	9Q-CAI	HS125-600A	1183	9/29/2006	256047	Luano/L'shi	10/10/2007	AOG	11.567kgs
527	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CAI	HS125	1183	10/4/2006	256047	Luano/L'shi	2/20/2009	A. Apte	
192	Air Tropiques	9Q-CAJ	BEECH A 200	1210	8/27/2007	BD-05	N'dolo/Kin	3/14/2009	A. Apte	12.500lbs
232		9Q-CAJ	BA200			B2-05				
466	Archidiocèse de Kananga	9Q-CAK	P 68 B	685			Kananga	Etat inconnu		
54	M.A.F	9Q-CAL	Cessna 207	593	2/18/1985	208-00010	N'dolo/Kin	10/30/2008	A. Apte	
205	Waltair	9Q-CAL	Caravelle SE 210-11R	1043	6/9/2000	240	N'djili/Kin			
387	LUKAS	9Q-CAM	DC-3	683	7/14/1980	451139	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
172	V.A.C	9Q-CAM	DC3			NIL	Goma	Etat inconnu		
193	3 MAS	9Q-CAN	Viscount 708	814	5/17/1985	36	N'djili/Kin			
175	ORIENT STAR	9Q-CAN	DC-8-55F	0058A	10/29/2002	45258	N'djili/Kin			
204	KINAIR-Cargo	9Q-CAP	DC-4	616	7/20/1978	18366	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
463	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CAP	Nord 262	971	4/2/1995	35	Luano/L'shi	10/26/2007	AOG	10.850kgs
207	J.R. LUNGUMBU	9Q-CAR	C402B	1025	4/13/2004	402B-0304	N'djili/Kin			
248	Business Aviation	9Q-CAS	PIPER NAVAJO	480	5/19/1969	400	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
174	Yashin Munshi	9Q-CAS	PA31	480	5/19/1969	400	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
189	International Air Center	9Q-CAT	DC-6 C54D	598	12/11/1977	72-42618	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
452	ONATRA	9Q-CAT	C404 TITAN	615	6/28/1978	404-0112	N'djili/Kin			
53	IAC	9Q-CAU	DC 6 C54D	605	2/28/1978	42-72625	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
120	Aero Technique Service	9Q-CAU	Caravelle SE210	793	9/6/1984	·	N'djili/Kin			
261	M.A.F	9Q-CAU	Cessna Caravan 208	828	10/30/1985	208-00010	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
210	IAC	9Q-CAV	DC4 C-54 G	601	12/16/1977	45-506	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
166	SHABAIR	9Q-CAV	B727-100	912	3/13/1992	18967	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
353	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-CAW	AN-26	1117	10/8/2004	2206	Butembo			24.000kgs
38	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-CAX	AN-28	1101	5/20/2004	1A100208	Bukavu	1/22/2008	A. Apte	6.500kgs
76	Air Trans Inc	9Q-CAY	AN-2	1138	5/2/2005	1G18557	N'djili/Kin			5.500kgs
196	CETRACA	9Q-CAZ	LET 410 UVP	1090	12/30/2003	790205	Beni-Wageni	2/9/2009	A. Apte	5.800kgs
212	Nv Transami	9Q-CAZ	Mitshubichi MU-2B-35J	809		586	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
178	Business	9Q-CBA	Nord 262	1145	10/13/2005	57	N'dolo/Kin	Déclassé		
181	Helmut Moszkowicz	9Q-CBB	Cessna 182P	873	11/14/1988	182-61379	N'djili/Kin			
40	JP BEMBA	9Q-CBC	HS125-600	1102	7/23/2004	24258	N'djili/Kin	6/19/2007	AOG	25.500Kgs
213	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBD	F27 MK 500	841	7/14/1986	10687	N'djili/Kin	Radié		



183	C.A.A	9Q-CBD	Gulfstream	925	5/29/1992	33	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
182	C.A.A	9Q-CBD	DC-9-81(MD81)	1139	6/18/2005		N'djili/Kin	1/13/2008	AOG	64.540kgs
184	Luther	9Q-CBE	Cessna 206	830	6/12/1985	U20606565	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		1.540kgs
214	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBE	F27 MK 400	829	7/14/1986	10655	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
168	JB BEMBA	9Q-CBF	B727-100	1110	8/19/2004	19139	N'djili/Kin	5/22/2007	AOG	72.955kgs
302	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBG	B727-30	803	11/29/1986	18367	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
185	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBH	F27 MK400	840	7/14/1986	10569	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
191	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBI	F27 MK	848	1/14/1987	10425	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
176	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBL	Partenavia	420	9/28/1978	131	Bukavu	Radié		
24	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBL	Boeing 707-321	832	2/28/1986	15206	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
217	COZA airways	9Q-CBM	MI-8PS-11	1097	3/19/2004	3960	N'djili/Kin	Déclassé		
22	Défense Nationale	9Q-CBW	AN-26	Provisoire			N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
211	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBN	DHC-6	695	1/19/1981	513	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
334	TMK	9Q-CBO	DHC-6-300	886		735	Goma	Etat inconnu		
213	TMK	9Q-CBP	F27 MK 600	961	11/30/1994	10401	Goma	Radié		
186	Kin-Airways	9Q-CBP	Boeing A/C	0051A	9/13/2002	21126		Etat inconnu		
540	Central Air Express	9Q-CBP	Cessna 206	1131	8/28/2006	U206-02640	Kisangani/bangbu	4/3/2007	AOG	1.640kgs
231	Doren Air Congo	9Q-CBQ	LET 410 UVP	1141	12/12/2005	851338	Goma	11/9/2006	AOG	5.800kgs
187	Parc de Garamba	9Q-CBP	Cessna S 206	813	3/17/1985	6821	Goma	Radié		
188	FREE AIRLINES	9Q-CBR	LET 410 UVP-E	1043	7/7/2000	331435V	N'djili/Kin		AOG	6.400kgs
173		9Q-CBR	LET 410 UVP	1045			Kananga			
482	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBG	B707-329C	813	3/12/1985	20.200	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
203	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBS	Challenger CL601	870	9/16/1988	5018	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
299	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBS	Challenger CL600	879	1/18/1991	5061	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
240	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBT	B727	778	10/12/1983	727-85	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
114	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBU	F27 MK	849	1/14/1987	10439	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
508	Comac	9Q-CBV	Beech Bonanza	505	2/1/1972	E.71	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
348	Scibe Airlift	9Q-CBW	B707-329C	869	8/26/1988	20200	N'djili/Kin			
444	COZA airways	9Q-CBW	B707-329C	869	4/26/2004	20200	N'djili/Kin			
79	C.A.A	9Q-CBY	Q159	940	1/14/1994	33	N'djili/Kin			
131	Aéro Club	9Q-CBZ	C-150				Luano/L'shi			
392	BOSS MINING	9Q-CCA	FALCON 10	1149	6/28/2006	150	Likasi	7/31/2008	A. Agba	18.700lbs
390	TRASMAN CHRIS	9Q-CCB	Cessna 402	772	11/3/1985	E.120	N'djili/Kin			
541	Méthodiste	9Q-CCC	Cessna 210	609	6/3/1978	63.052	Luano/L'shi			
199	Gulla Air	9Q-CCD	Nord 2501	920	3/3/1992	135	N'djili/Kin			
418	M.A.F	9Q-CCE	C208	1128	2/22/2005		N'djili/Kin	1/19/2008	AOG	3.636kgs
391	BOSS MINING	9Q-CCE	Beech B200	1170	6/28/2006	98934	Luano/L'shi	9/25/2008	A. Agba	12.500lbs
63	Jose Luis Pombo Rodriguez	9Q-CCH	Pitts S-2B	882	8/9/1988	5145	N'djili/Kin			
241	Jetair	9Q-CCJ	P 68 B				N'djili/Kin			
238		9Q-CCJ	P 68 B				Kananga			
106	J.R. LUNGUMBU	9Q-CCK	Cessna 402B	1025	5/15/1998	402 B 0304	N'djili/Kin	Mutation	A. Agba	
372	Libertia/Malu	9Q-CCK	Caravelle SE210-11R	1030	12/5/1998	249	N'djili/Kin			
254	Jetair	9Q-CCL	Cessna 206	979	11/14/1994	P 2060136	Tshikapa			
262	COMAIR	9Q-CCM	AN-28	1134	3/3/2005	1AJ010-04	Goma	11/23/2007	AOG	6.500kgs
517	Aéro Club	9Q-CCP	Cessna 150 K	692	2/2/1978	150.271	Likasi			
291	ACS	9Q-CCR	Nord 262	907	7/19/1993	MSN	N'djili/Kin			
404	Sucrière Kwilu Ngongo	9Q-CCS	CT 185 C	1126	5/11/2005	T 18503815	Kwilu Ngongo	6/4/2008	AOG	4.400kgs
405	I.T.A.B	9Q-CCS	Cessna 206				Luano/L'shi			1.640kgs
462	Arc - En - Ciel	9Q-CCT	Cessna TU 206	714	8/4/2004	U206-0872	Kwilu Ngongo			



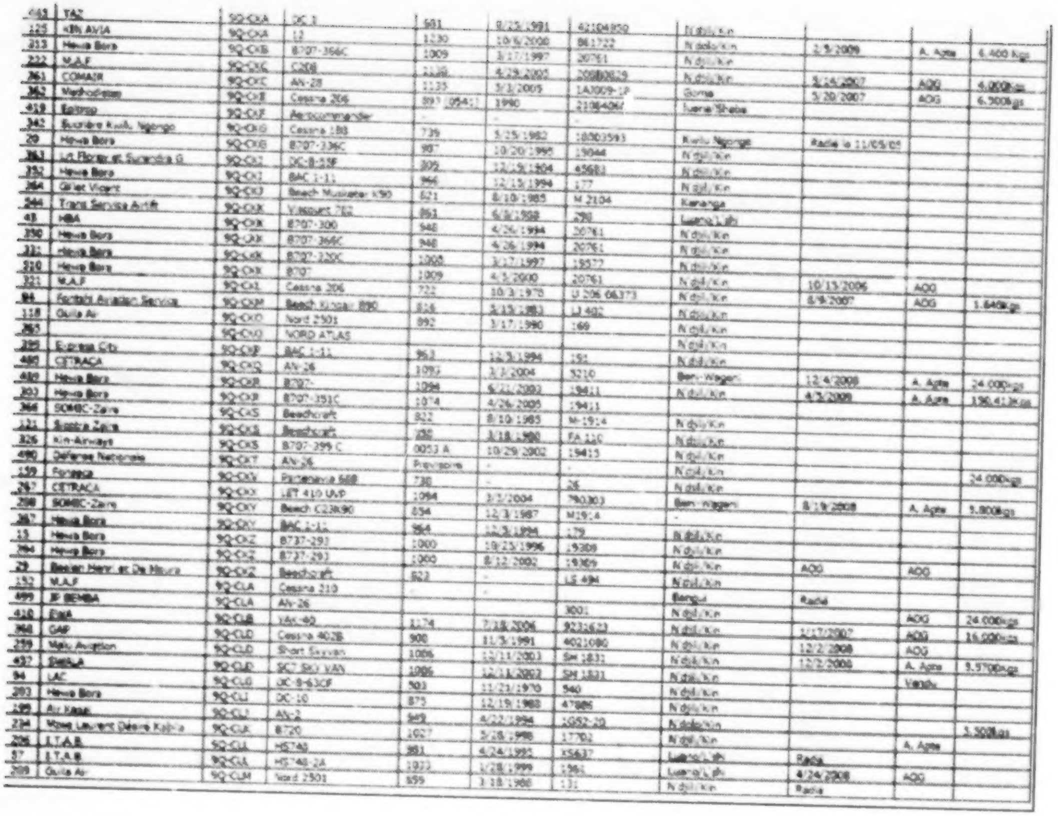
458	Air Kasai	9Q-CCT	Cessna 206			NIL	N'djili/Kin			
242	TSA	9Q-CCV	Electra L-188A	936	9/13/1993	1126	N'djili/Kin			
295	CBBU/ECZ	9Q-CCW	Cessna 175 A	827	10/22/1985	56726	-			
309	Kivu Air	9Q-CCX	Piper PA 30	1103	8/5/2006	30308	Goma			
469	Kivu Air	9Q-CCX	DHC - 6-300				Goma			
294	National Trading Company	9Q-CDA	Short Skyvan	801	10/23/1984	SH 1903	Bukavu			
519	Nassaya Rambera	9Q-CDB	Partenavia	613	8/24/1978	122	Luano/L'shi			
268	Aero Club	9Q-CDC	Cessna F 150 K	608	4/26/1978	150-0571	Likasi			
265	Pres. Congo	9Q-CDC	B727	1017	12/23/1997	18934	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
100	CMZ	9Q-CDC	Cessna 182	542						
417	Duchene Patrice	9Q-CDD	Cessna 206	634	7/11/1978	U20604234	Luano/L'shi			
139	Ciastra Zaire	9Q-CDE	Cessna 337	-	-	21	N'djili/Kin			
270	V.A.C	9Q-CDF	Cessna 402B	-	-	510	Goma			
301	Blue Airlines	9Q-CDG	Electra L-188A	935	8/9/1993	1119	N'djili/Kin			
271	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CDH	Nord 262	1149	7/28/2005	36	Luano/L'shi	4/29/2008	AOG	10.850kgs
216	Lars & Asa Jansson	9Q-CDI	Cessna 210 Q	607	4/3/1978	210-27336	N'djili/Kin			
161	Blue Airlines	9Q-CDI	Electra L-188A	934	8/28/1993	1037	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	
21	Gomex	9Q-CDJ	B727	923	1/7/1993	20434	N'djili/Kin	10/30/2008	A. Agte	76.884kgs
373	DANZER Zaire	9Q-CDK	Cessna 404 Titan	618	8/22/1978	404-0007	N'djili/Kin			
68	Blue Airlines	9Q-CDK	Electra L-188A	942	3/1/1994	1024	N'djili/Kin			
119	Blue Airlines	9Q-CDL	Electra L-188A	943	3/1/1994	1093	N'djili/Kin			
75	Scibe Zaire	9Q-CDM	DC-8-54F	908	1/2/1988	45686	N'djili/Kin	Radia		
314	Blue Airlines	9Q-CDM	B727	909	1/18/1982	18919	N'djili/Kin	AOG/Goma		
327	Filair	9Q-CDN	LET 410 UVP-E	1162	4/20/2006	902422	N'dolo/Kin	12/18/2008	A. Agte	6.400kgs
69	I.T.A.B	9Q-CDO	C-185	590	1/7/1975	2502	Luano/L'shi			
243	BRAVO AIR CONGO	9Q-CDO	DC-9-32	1181	9/29/2006	48125	N'djili/Kin	12/11/2007	AOG	49.090kgs
87	I.T.A.B	9Q-CDP	LET 410 UVP-E	1069	4/23/2003	902319	Luano/L'shi	4/5/2009	A. Agte	6.400kgs
430	Emma de	9Q-CDQ	Gleetar	1096	3/19/2004	9412	Goma			
509	Congo Safari/Egyme	9Q-CDR	Cessna 206	574	8/16/1976	U20603220	Luano/L'shi	7/12/2006	AOG	1.636kgs
9	Fontana Aviation Service	9Q-CDR	Caravelle S 210	987	1/25/1990	234	N'djili/Kin			
284	Aero Club	9Q-CDS	C-150				Luano/L'shi			
398	BRAVO AIR CONGO	9Q-CDT	DC-9-32	1182	9/29/2006	48128	N'djili/Kin	12/11/2007	AOG	49.090kgs
406	Diocèse de Dungu Doruma	9Q-CDU	Cessna 206	1151	11/8/2005	U206-1868	Dungu/Prov Orient.	3/16/2008	AOG	1.640kgs
407	Malu Aviation	9Q-CDV	PA 60 P	694	-	207	N'djili/Kin			
408	TRAPMAN CHRIS	9Q-CDW	PA 31-350	547						
409	I.T.A.B	9Q-CDY	BAC-1-11	1100	4/2/2006	261	Luano/L'shi	7/31/2006	AOG	
312	C.A.A	9Q-CDY							AOG	
323	Kin Airways	9Q-CDZ	B727-200	0047 A	7/18/2002	21179	N'djili/Kin			
127	LAC	9Q-CEA	PA 38	729	-	79 A0975	N'djili/Kin			
198	LAC	9Q-CEB	PA 38	730	-	79 A1142	N'djili/Kin			
494	LAC	9Q-CEC	PA 38	731	-	79 A 1170	N'djili/Kin			
316	LAC	9Q-CED	PA 38	732	-	79 A 1185	N'djili/Kin			
130	ECZ	9Q-CEE	Cessna U 206 G	613	5/22/1978	3699	Bukavu			
197	Filair	9Q-CEF	AN-26	-	-	10410	N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
126	Kin-AVIA	9Q-CEG	LET 410 UVP	1106	8/3/2006	912607	N'djili/Kin	3/12/2009	A. Agte	5.400kgs
128	Chelair	9Q-CEH	BAC 1-11	901	2/5/1991	57	Luano/L'shi	Radia		
60	STEPHANE	9Q-CEM	AN-2	1066	2/18/2002	1G 15344	Tshikapa			3.300kgs
230	ERIC DESTAVE	9Q-CEI	LET 410 UVP	1177	9/8/2006	851413	N'dolo/Kin			5.800kgs
416	Air Tropiques	9Q-CEJ	BEECH 1900	1062	10/3/2002	UB-74	N'djili/Kin	3/13/2009	A. Agte	7.545kgs



116	C.A.A	9Q-CEJ	Cessna 208	935	11/13/2004	75	N'djili/Kin	3/23/2009	A. Apte	
276	TMK	9Q-CEL	DHC-6-300	1160	2/24/2006	719	Goma	9/13/2008	A. Apte	5.800kgs
454	Air Tropiques	9Q-CEM	Beech A 100 King Air	1055	10/12/2001	B-105	N'djili/Kin	3/21/2009	A. Apte	
335	Adala Airways	9Q-CEN	AN-12	1096	10/22/2001	83454100	N'djili/Kin	Radié le18/11/08		
249	KIN-AVIA	9Q-CEN	LET 410 UVP-E	1132	12/29/2005	892325	N'djili/Kin	3/8/2009	A. Apte	6.400kgs
44	LANZAS	9Q-CEN	PA 18	639			N'djili/Kin			
2	Air Tropiques	9Q-CEO	LET 410 UVP	1121	12/20/2004	820827	N'djili/Kin	2/24/2009	A. Apte	3.700kgs
72	Mme Yvonne Murahi	9Q-CEP	PA 18S	640	5/29/1979	22-9648	N'djili/Kin			
292	Business Aviation	9Q-CEP	Piper				N'djili/Kin			
107	Aerolift RSA	9Q-CER	AN-12	1113	9/17/2004	2340805	Beni-[illegible]			
67	FREE AIRLINES	9Q-CET	LET 410 UVP	0116 A	8/8/2005	831023	N'djili/Kin			5.800kgs
290	FREE AIRLINES	9Q-CEU	LET 410 UVP	1132	4/15/2005	841217	N'djili/Kin	7/8/2007	AOG	5.800Kgs
491	FREE AIRLINES	9Q-CEV	PA 31	1143	10/6/2005	31469	N'djili/Kin	5/2/2006	AOG	
255	Jetair	9Q-CEZ	PA 68 B	817	6/26/1985	163	N'djili/Kin			
30	Air Kasai	9Q-CFA	LET 410 UVP-E	1206	6/28/2007	871921	N'djili/Kin	12/25/2008	A. Apte	
400	Air Kasai	9Q-CFA	LET 410 UVP-E			871921	N'djili/Kin	12/27/2007	AOG	6.400kgs
145	Filair	9Q-CFB	AN-26	1053	4/24/2001	12909	N'djili/Kin	12/10/2007	AOG	24.000kgs
340	Sotraco	9Q-CFC	Cessna stationair	617	7/28/1978	207-00434	N'djili/Kin			
135	Carlos Ferreira/Sotraco	9Q-CFC	Piper PA 31	911	1/20/1992	31-720 5082	N'djili/Kin			
96	Air Kasai	9Q-CFD	AN-26	1073	7/11/2003	12901	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	24.000kgs
374	Safricas	9Q-CFE	King Air 200	686	9/15/1990	BB722	N'djili/Kin			
373	ROBERT FERNANDES	9Q-CFF	AN-12	1173	7/8/2006	1G12031	Kananga	1/27/2007	AOG	
447	Air Kasai	9Q-CFG	LET 410 UVP		00/10/2007		N'djili/Kin	21/7/2008	A. Apte	6.400kgs
498	Air Kasai	9Q-CFH	AN-2	1194	1/26/2007	1G13735	Tshikapa	10/28/2008	A. Apte	5.300kgs
143	Gécamines	9Q-CFI	Jetstream 31	896	6/12/1990	852	Luano/L'shi			
147	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CFJ	Beech 95-C55	852	12/4/1996	TE-409	Luano/L'shi			
266	I.T.A.B	9Q-CFJ	HS125	1201	4/13/2007	256051	Luano/L'shi	12/16/2008	A. Apte	11.340 Kgs
396	I.T.A.B	9Q-CFJ	BE 55	1202	4/13/2007	256051	Luano/L'shi			
244	MIBA	9Q-CFK	Merlin IV	855	10/13/1987	AT 423	Mbujimayi			
256	SIMILA	9Q-CFK	C 401 A	1095	3/17/2004	401A-0129	Bukavu			
81	Kavanga Air Transport	9Q-CFL	Beech Baron 55	969	1/16/1995	TC-363	N'djili/Kin			
90	Air Kasai	9Q-CFL	AN-26	71	1/14/2004	10003	N'djili/Kin	11/2/2008	A. Apte	24.000kgs
65	Air Kasai	9Q-CFL	AN-26	1091	2/2/2004	14003	N'djili/Kin			
111	Air Kasai	9Q-CFM	AN-26	1148	11/7/2005	10405	N'djili/Kin	11/21/2008	A. Apte	24.000kgs
257	Aéro Club	9Q-CFN	Cessna 150	727	-	150-76154	Luano/L'shi			
328	Air Kasai	9Q-CFO	AN-2	1111	8/31/2006	2022437	Tshikapa			5.300kgs
329	Air Kasai	9Q-CFP	AN-26	1127	2/24/2005	10605	N'djili/Kin	3/3/2009	A. Apte	24.000kgs
330	African Air Service Commuter	9Q-CFQ	AN-26	1171	7/8/2006	1A3005-05	Bukavu	12/8/2007	AOG	24.000kgs
31	Fernandes Richard	9Q-CFR	AN-2	1188	10/23/2005	1G8344	Kananga	2/13/2006	AOG	5.300kgs
104	Air Kasai	9Q-CFS	AN-2	1164	4/27/2006	3020129	Tshikapa	3/8/2009	A. Apte	5.900kgs
341	Fontshi Aviation Service	9Q-CFT	B720	888	1/26/1990	18043	N'djili/Kin			
448	Air Kasai	9Q-CFT	AN-2	1089	12/30/2003	1G-22214	Tshikapa		A. Apte	5.300kgs
66	Fontshi Aviation Service	9Q-CFT	B720	876	-	18043	N'djili/Kin			
41	Fontshi Aviation Service	9Q-CFT	B720				Mbujimayi			
349	Air Kasai	9Q-CFU	AN-2	1130		1G13749	Tshikapa	3/26/2009	A. Apte	5.300kgs
347	Air Kasai	9Q-CFU	AN-2	1196		1G13749	Tshikapa	10/12/2007	AOG	5.300kgs
470	MIBA	9Q-CFV	Metro TC 202	506	1/28/1973	SA 226 TC	Mbujimayi			
476	Gécamines	9Q-CFW	HS 125-600	363	3/13/1975	256031	Luano/L'shi			
518	African Air Service Commuter	9Q-CFY	AN-26	1172	7/8/2006	1A3006-3	Bukavu	12/8/2007	AOG	6.500kgs

110	Missionnaires d'afrique	9Q-CFZ	Partenavia P68B	109	2/7/2002	202	Bukavu	6/23/2007	AOG	
520	Guila Air	9Q-CGA	Viscount 744	937	1993	41	N'djili/Kin			
542	GUILA - AIR	9Q-CGA	VISCOUNT 806				Tshikapa			
155	RDC	9Q-CGC	B707-327C	1037	9/28/1989	19521	N'djili/Kin			
338	Prés. Congo	9Q-CGC	B707				N'djili/Kin		AOG	
293	TSA	9Q-CGD	Electra L-188C	941	1/24/1994	1139	N'djili/Kin			
306	Forrest	9Q-CGF	HS 125-600	563	11/15/2000	256031	Luano/L'shi	7/27/2008	A. Apte	
19	Forrest	9Q-CGF	HS 125-400	363	11/15/2000	256031	Luano/L'shi	3/9/2005	A. Apte	
467		9Q-CGG	KA - 26 Hélico	0123A	9/26/2005	7605414	Kampve			
543	V.A.C.	9Q-CGH	AN-26	0147A	6/3/2006	083650	Bukavu			24.000kgs
59	Gecamines	9Q-CGK	Mystère Falcon 20	874	11/26/1980	177	Luano/L'shi			
227	Mango Airlines	9Q-CGM	AN-26	1207	6/5/2006	6401	Beni-Wagen	12/10/2008	A. Apte	24.000kgs
297	Christopher Trapman	9Q-CGN	Piper Aztec PA23-250	333	3/15/1986	27-73-05146	N'djili/Kin			
339	Isidro Graca de Souza	9Q-CGO	B707-321F	879	2/10/1989	17602	N'djili/Kin			
354		9Q-CGP	Piper	-	-	187239				
	ORIENT STAR	9Q-CGP	B727-100	0851 A	13.09.02	21320	N'djili/Kin			
346	G.L.B.C	9Q-CGQ	AN-12	3103	8/30/2004	4341801	Goma	12/6/2007	AOG	
456	Kamov	9Q-CGR	KA - 26	0121A	9/26/2005	7505119		Radié le 26/09/05		
	Congocom	9Q-CGS	PA 23-250	1014	6/21/1997	27-7554042	Goma			
414	Gecamines	9Q-CGT	Hélico Alouette	-	-	1540	Luano/L'shi			
223	HEROS CONGO	9Q-CGU	KAMOV 26	1166	4/29/2006	7709518	Luano/L'shi			
483	Mr Ra. Beezley	9Q-CGV	Piper Tripacer PA-22	616	7/12/1986	22-7112	N'djili/Kin			
296	GRAN. PROPELLER	9Q-CGV	B. 767D	1082	11/6/2003	33344844	Goma			
70	LSC/First Transworld	9Q-CGW	B737	0148A	2/21/2007	19594	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
356	GOMAIR	9Q-CGW	B 737-210	1221	6/10/2008	19594	N'djili/Kin	12/13/2008	A. Apte	117.000Lbs
449	A. Goetz	9Q-CGX	LET 410 UVP	-	-	831402				3.800kgs
74	Com. Des Eglises Chrét.	9Q-CGY	Piper Aztec PA23-250	-	-	27-7754072	N'djili/Kin			
357	Service Air	9Q-CGZ	DC 6	-	-		N'djili/Kin			
78	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHA	Tristar L1011-250	Provisoire	12/1/2000	1227	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
506	MIBA	9Q-CHB	LAM Safari	910	1/26/1992	sans référence	Mbujimayi			
32	C.A.A	9Q-CHB	B. 18	1049	10/19/2000	180002003	N'djili/Kin	12/11/2007	AOG	62.300kgs
132	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHC	TRISTAR	1061	8/16/2002	193H-1200	N'djili/Kin	1/3/2008	AOG	210.000Kgs
376	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHC	TRISTAR	1061	8/16/2002	193H-1200	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
117	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHD	B727	1076	12/26/2003	22494	N'djili/Kin	1/17/2006	AOG	83.727kgs
377	TMK	9Q-CHE	King Air 90	856	2/1/1980	LJ 969	Goma			
350	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHE	B727-232	1142	9/1/2005	21310	N'djili/Kin	11/22/2008	A. Apte	191.000Lbs
382	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CHF	Augusta	Provisoire	9/8/2000	7410	Luano/L'shi			
378	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHF	B727-227	1075	7/25/2003	22677	N'djili/Kin	10/9/2008	A. Apte	84.100Kgs
88	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHG	B727-100	00834	9/1/2004	19289	N'djili/Kin			
379	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHG	B727-232	254	1/7/2006	21506	N'djili/Kin	8/5/2008	A. Apte	185.200Lbs
134	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CHH	Alouette II 3130	1080	6/8/2003	1603	Luano/L'shi			
194	IBA	9Q-CHI	DC-4	622	11/7/1978	52026	N'djili/Kin			
136	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CHI	Alouette	Provisoire	6/8/2000	1355	Luano/L'shi			
35	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CHJ	Alouette	Provisoire	6/8/2000	1360	Luano/L'shi			
464	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHK	B727-100	1140	9/1/2004	19401	N'djili/Kin	3/12/2009	A. Apte	
465	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHL	DC8-55F	0175A	7/11/2007	45820	N'djili/Kin	10/15/2008	A. Apte	147.727kgs
477	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHM	DC8-55F	0177A	7/12/2007	45764	N'djili/Kin	10/28/2008	A. Apte	
442	Hewa Bora	9Q-CHN	DC9-54F	0178A	7/11/2007	47731	N'djili/Kin	LP	Declassé	
277	ONATRA	9Q-CHP	Cessna 404	615	6/28/1978	404-0112	N'djili/Kin			

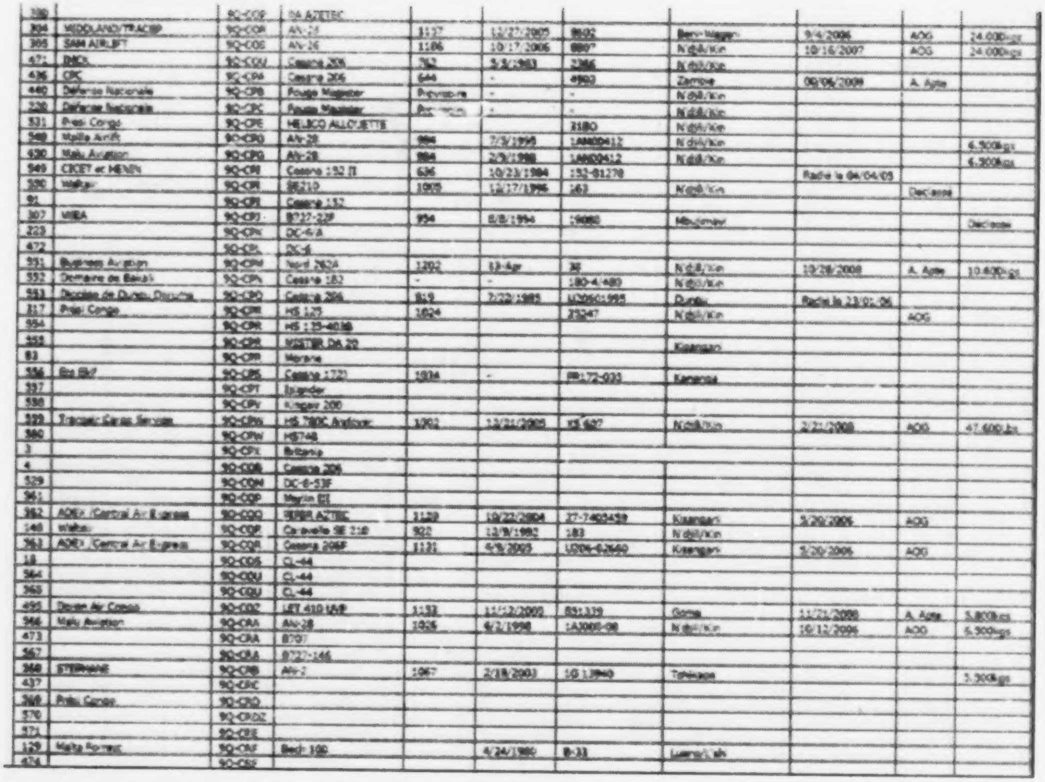
420	Kivu Air	9Q-CHP	CASA 212-20	1104	8/3/2004	263	Goma	4/6/2007	AOG	16.978Lbs
321	ONATRA	9Q-CHP	Cessna 404	-	-	404-0112	N'djili/Kin			
154	Rovair	9Q-CHR	AN-2	1019	1/20/1998	11347308	N'djili/Kin			5.500kgs
285	Mazzaro	9Q-CHV	Partenavia	711	-	208	Luano/L'shi			
286	M Ferrari	9Q-CHW	PA 23-250	493	11/29/1984	27-4391	Luano/L'shi			
275	Business Cash Flow	9Q-CHY	Britania	804	1/30/1985	13431	N'djili/Kin			
393	V.A.C	9Q-CIA					Goma			
163	C.A.A	9Q-CIB	AN-26	1016	11/28/1997	1701	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	24.000kgs
387	C.A.A	9Q-CIB	AN-26	1114	10/24/2004	12701	N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
43	C.A.A	9Q-CIB	MD82-	1220	6/7/2008	49394	N'djili/Kin	12/6/2008	A. Agte	149.500Lbs
522	Bujos	9Q-CII	KA - 26 (Hélico)	1165	4/29/2005	7605413	Luano/L'shi			
218	HEROS CONGO	9Q-CII	HELICO KA-26	1163	4/29/2005	7605413	Luano/L'shi		AOG	
406	Business Aviation	9Q-CIM	LET 410 UVP-E	1036	7/11/2003	830935	N'djili/Kin	Casé		6.400kgs
250	Cargo Bull /SOMMERAUER	9Q-CIM	LET 410 UVP	1030	7/11/2003	830935	N'djili/Kin	7/7/2007	AOG	6.000Kg
62	ICON/VAC	9Q-CIN	ISLANDER B-N2	6999	9/12/1977	C746	N'djili/Kin		A. Agte	
479	V.A.C	9Q-CIN	ISLANDER	599	8/29/2003	C746	N'djili/Kin			
455	V.A.C	9Q-CIO	Cessna 205	606	3/16/1978	2050118	Bukavu	Radié		
77	Aerolift RSA	9Q-CIP	AN-32	1107	8/14/2004	2206	Goma			27.250Kgs
287	SNEL	9Q-CIU	Hélico Bell 206	-	-	1579	N'djili/Kin			
245	SAFE AIR COMPANY	9Q-CIY	LET 410 UVP	1156	1/6/2006	831020	Goma	11/18/2008	A. Agte	5.800kgs
511	Monsieur Lars Johansson	9Q-CJA	Islander BN2A	805	11/14/1984	BN2A-21-898	N'djili/Kin			
501	C.A.A	9Q-CJB	Grumman 159	928	3/3/1993	155	N'djili/Kin			
224	C.A.A	9Q-CJB	AN-26	1032	12/11/1998	8002	N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
201	C.A.A	9Q-CJB	DC-9-81(MD81)	1159	1/18/2006	48016	N'djili/Kin	1/17/2008	AOG	142.000Lbs
512	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJC	DC-8-55F	75	3/18/2004	45821	N'djili/Kin		A. Agte	
85	Aéro Club	9Q-CJC	PA 22	-	-	-	Kananga			
496	Sifocal	9Q-CJD	DHC-6	756	12/29/1992	300-97	[illegible]	Radié le 16/11/01		
	Hewa Bora	9Q-CJD	B767-200	0163A	1/13/2007	23178	N'djili/Kin	3/17/2009	A. Agte	
162	TAC	9Q-CJE	DC-6	-	-	45329	N'djili/Kin	2/2/2009	A. Agte	
421	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJG	DC8-63F	1208	7/23/2007	46110	N'djili/Kin	7/29/2008	A. Agte	158.759Kgs
219	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJH	Britania 253	946	4/21/1994	13508	N'djili/Kin			
133	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJH	DC8-62F	1222	6/14/2008	46023	N'djili/Kin	12/11/2008	A. Agte	151.918Kgs
460	[illegible] Airlines / Stair	9Q-CJI	AN-26	1048	7/24/2000	6004	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	24.000kgs
513	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CJJ	DC-3	1072	1/22/2004	42-24248	Luano/L'shi	AOG/L'shi		
359	M.A.F	9Q-CJK	Cessna 185	905	7/11/1991	18502948	N'djili/Kin			
258	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJL	DC-4	967	4/21/1996	1009	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
388	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJL	DC-8-63	1175	8/25/2006	45909	N'djili/Kin	10/11/2008	A. Agte	160.450kgs
514	New ACS	9Q-CJM	B707	930	6/17/1994	19844	N'djili/Kin			
251	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJP	DC-6A	999	9/27/1996	44645	N'djili/Kin			
515	Hewa Bora	9Q-CJR	DC-6A	980	3/3/1995	45373	N'djili/Kin			
239	Jansson Ake	9Q-CJR	Piper	890-bis	-	448099098	N'djili/Kin			
516	Air Kasai	9Q-CJS	Cessna 182	866	8/26/1988	182-99961	N'djili/Kin			
263	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJT	B707-123B	988	10/3/1995	19335	N'djili/Kin			
523	Aerolift RSA	9Q-CJU	AN-32	1065	12/8/2003	1408	Goma			27.250Kgs
	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJV	F27	1112	9/8/2004	10430	N'djili/Kin			
505	ACS	9Q-CJW	B707-321F	900	3/11/1991	17602	N'djili/Kin			
360	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CJX	DC-6B	955	7/18/1995	45201	N'djili/Kin			
36	Archidiocèse de Kananga	9Q-CJZ	Cessna 180H	527	10/16/1972	18052171	Kananga			
37	V.A.C	9Q-CJZ	C-172				Goma			



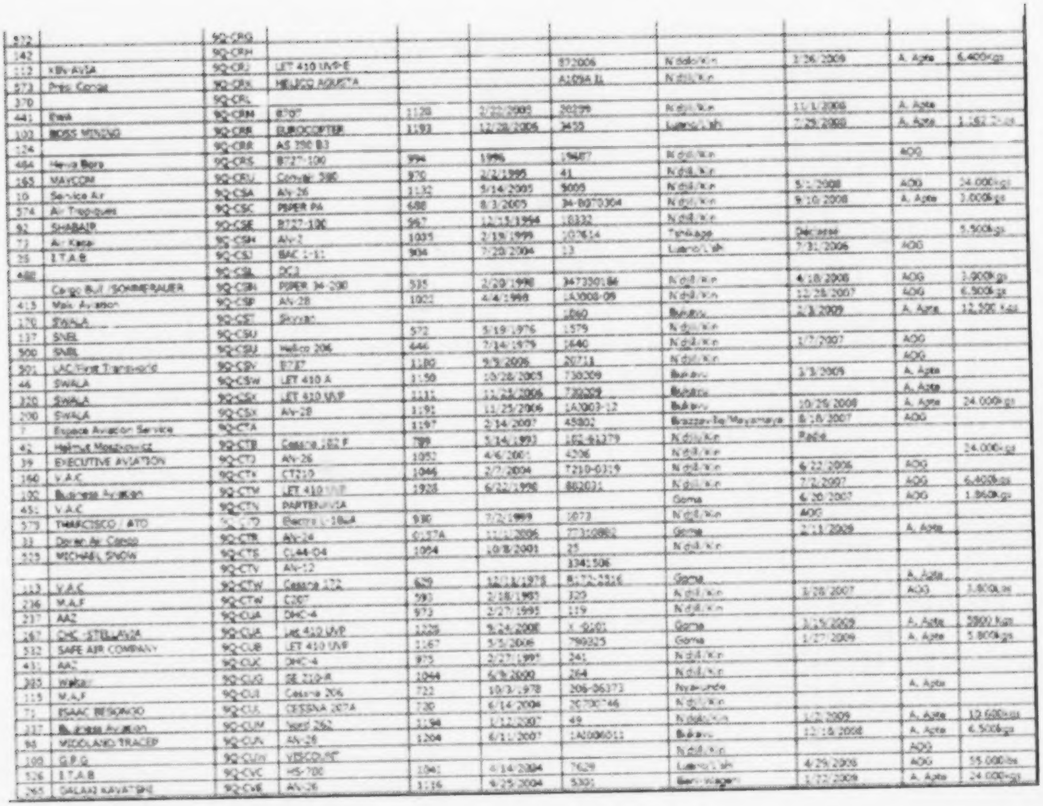
443	TAZ	9Q-CKA	DC 3	581	9/25/1991	42104950	N'djili/Kin			
125	KIN AVIA	9Q-CKA	12	1230	10/6/2000	861722	N'dolo/Kin	2/5/2009	A. Agte	6.400 Kgs
313	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKB	B707-366C	1009	3/17/1997	20761	N'djili/Kin			
222	M.A.F	9Q-CKC	C208	1130	4/29/2005	20880629	N'djili/Kin	5/14/2007	AOG	4.000Kgs
361	COMAIR	9Q-CKC	AN-28	1135	5/3/2005	1AJ009-1P	Goma	5/20/2007	AOG	6.500Kgs
362	[illegible]	9Q-CKE	Cessna 206	897 (054?)	1990	2108406	Luena/Shaba			
419	Eptrop	9Q-CKF	Aerocommander	-	-	-				
342	Sucrière Kwilu Ngongo	9Q-CKG	Cessna 183	739	5/25/1982	18003593	Kwilu Ngongo	Radié le 11/05/05		
20	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKG	B707-336C	907	10/20/1995	19044	N'djili/Kin			
363	Lt Florac et Sucrerie G.	9Q-CKI	DC-8-55F	309	12/15/1964	45683	N'djili/Kin			
352	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKI	BAC 1-11	966	12/15/1994	177	N'djili/Kin			
364	Gillet Vigent	9Q-CKJ	Beech Musketeer K90	621	8/10/1985	M 2104	Kananga			
244	Trans Service Airlift	9Q-CKK	Viscount 782	861	6/5/1968	290	Luena/L'shi			
43	HBA	9Q-CKK	B707-300	948	4/26/1994	20761	N'djili/Kin			
350	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKK	B707-366C	948	4/26/1994	20761	N'djili/Kin			
331	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKK	B707-320C	1008	3/17/1997	19577	N'djili/Kin			
310	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKK	B707	1009	4/5/2000	20761	N'djili/Kin	10/13/2006	AOG	
321	M.A.F	9Q-CKL	Cessna 206	722	10/3/1978	U 206 06373	N'djili/Kin	8/9/2007	AOG	1.640Kgs
94	Fortebi Aviation Service	9Q-CKM	Beech Kingair B90	816	3/15/1983	LJ 402	N'djili/Kin			
118	Guila Air	9Q-CKO	Nord 2501	892	3/17/1990	169	N'djili/Kin			
365		9Q-CKO	NORD ATLAS				N'djili/Kin			
395	Express City	9Q-CKP	BAC 1-11	963	12/5/1994	151	N'djili/Kin			
480	CETRACA	9Q-CKQ	AN-26	1093	3/3/2004	5210	Beni-Wageni	12/4/2008	A. Agte	24.000Kgs
480	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKR	B707-	1094	6/21/2002	19411	N'djili/Kin	4/5/2009	A. Agte	150.413Kgs
303	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKP	B707-351C	1074	4/26/2005	19411				
366	SOMBC-Zaire	9Q-CKS	Beechcraft	822	8/10/1985	M-1914	N'djili/Kin			
121	Sophia Zaire	9Q-CKS	Beechcraft	330	3/18/1980	FA 110	N'djili/Kin			
326	Kin-Airways	9Q-CKS	B707-399 C	0053 A	10/29/2002	19415	N'djili/Kin			
490	Défense Nationale	9Q-CKT	AN-26	Previsoire	-	-	N'djili/Kin			24.000Kgs
159	Forgeca	9Q-CKV	Partenavia 68B	730	-	26	N'djili/Kin			
267	CETRACA	9Q-CKX	LET 410 UVP	1094	3/3/2004	790303	Beni-Wageni	8/19/2008	A. Agte	5.800Kgs
208	SOMBC-Zaire	9Q-CKY	Beech C23K90	834	12/3/1987	M1914	-			
367	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKY	BAC 1-11	964	12/5/1994	179	N'djili/Kin			
15	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKZ	B737-293	1000	10/25/1996	19309	N'djili/Kin			
394	Hewa Bora	9Q-CKZ	B737-293	1000	8/12/2002	19309	N'djili/Kin	AOG	AOG	
29	[illegible] Herv. et De Moura	9Q-CKZ	Beechcraft	822	-	LS 494	N'djili/Kin			
152	M.A.F	9Q-CLA	Cessna 210	-	-		Bangui	Radié		
499	JF BEMBA	9Q-CLA	AN-26			3001	N'djili/Kin		AOG	24.000Kgs
410	EWA	9Q-CLB	YAK-40	1174	7/18/2006	9231623	N'djili/Kin	1/17/2007	AOG	16.000Kgs
368	GAP	9Q-CLD	Cessna 402B	900	11/5/1991	4021080	N'djili/Kin	12/2/2008	AOG	
259	Malu Aviation	9Q-CLD	Short Skyvan	1006	12/11/2003	SH 1831	N'djili/Kin	12/2/2008	A. Agte	5.670Kgs
437	[illegible]	9Q-CLD	SC7 SKY VAN	1006	12/11/2003	SH 1831	N'djili/Kin		Vendu	
94	LAC	9Q-CLG	DC-8-63CF	503	11/21/1970	940	N'djili/Kin			
303	Hewa Bora	9Q-CLI	DC-10	875	12/19/1988	47886	N'djili/Kin			
195	Air Kasai	9Q-CLJ	AN-2	549	4/22/1994	1G52-20	N'dolo/Kin			3.300Kgs
234	Mzee Laurent Désiré Kabila	9Q-CLK	B720	1027	5/28/1998	17702	N'djili/Kin		A. Agte	
396	I.T.A.B	9Q-CLL	HS748	981	4/24/1995	X5637	Luano/L'shi	Radia		
37	I.T.A.B	9Q-CLL	HS748-2A	1033	1/28/1999	1561	Luano/L'shi	4/24/2008	AOG	
209	Guila Air	9Q-CLM	Nord 2501	555	3/18/1968	131	N'djili/Kin	Radia		

298	A.T.O	9Q-CLM	DC4-C54D	990	2/15/1996	20644	N'djili/Kin			
179	Air Tropiques	9Q-CLN	F27	1078	10/21/2003	10152	N'djili/Kin	10/29/2007	AOG	19.068kgs
280	LAC	9Q-CLN	ATR 42	-	-	76	N'djili/Kin	Radie		
235	C.A.A	9Q-CLO	Cessna 206	831	12/20/1983	U20602005	Lodja			
253	Compagnies	9Q-CLO	AN-24	997	-	9911010	N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
481	MAROTE 33	9Q-CLP	Cessna 172 RR	611	5/18/1978	1820585	N'djili/Kin	Etat inconnu		
411	C. Méthodistes Unis	9Q-CLR	Cessna P-210-N	916	5/12/1992	P21000418	Luena/Shaba	7/2/2008	A. Apte	
412	A.T.O	9Q-CLS	AN-32	Provisoire	-	2306	N'djili/Kin			27.290kgs
122	Air Création	9Q-CLU	Ultra léger motorisé	871	11/14/1988	10	Mbujimayi			
228	Sarkair	9Q-CLU	Corsair 400/300	Provisoire	1/13/2001	11154	N'djili/Kin			
432	LAC	9Q-CLV	DC-8	-	-	-	N'djili/Kin			
31	LAC	9Q-CLV	DC-8				Goma			
252	M.A.F	9Q-CMA	Cessna U206	610	3/20/1978	U20603962	N'djili/Kin	Radié le 27/04/04		
389	M.A.F	9Q-CMA	Cessna U206	-	-	U20603962	Nairobi			
328	Kin-AVIA	9Q-CMA	LET 410 UVP-E			902515	N'dolo/Kin	2/14/2009	A. Apte	
279	José de Moura	9Q-CMB	Cessna U206	623	2/15/1990	U20604312	Luano/L'shi	7/31/2006	AOG	
434	Walker	9Q-CMB	Caravelle SE 210	1089	12/17/1995	169	N'djili/Kin			
308	Africa One	9Q-CMC	AN-26				N'djili/Kin		Declassé	24.000kgs
311	JB BEMBA	9Q-CMC	B727-30	1200		18371	Portugal			
333	Business Cash Flow	9Q-CMD	B707-441	885	11/23/1980	18694	N'djili/Kin			
138	Malila Airlift	9Q-CMD	AN-32	1023	4/13/1998	2210	N'djili/Kin			27.290kgs
408	Dominique Chappelle	9Q-CMF	PA 18	-	-	121526	Europe			
427	F.G.M Forrest	9Q-CMF	Hélico - Gazelle	1189	30/10/2006	2A002-1793	Luano/L'shi			
426	Forrest	9Q-CMF	Hélico							
475	O.L.B.C.	9Q-CMG	AN-32	1118	10/8/2004	3201	Goma	10/29/2008	Declassé	27.290kgs
439	M.A.F	9Q-CMG	Cessna 206	1119	2/22/2005	U20606927	N'djili/Kin			1.640kgs
12	Kinshasa	9Q-CMG	DC-8	0058 A	28.10.92	45683				
5	M.A.F	9Q-CMH	Cessna U206	802	12/1/1984	U20605411	N'djili/Kin			
435	Projet Nord Shaba	9Q-CMI	Cessna U206	425	11/7/1978	U20604159	-			
453	M.A.F	9Q-CMJ	Cessna 206	862	2/19/1988	U206-00626	N'djili/Kin	8/15/2006	AOG	1.640kgs
293	Mal. Aviation	9Q-CMJ	[illegible] 780	998	-	1575	N'djili/Kin			
38	Missionnaires d'Afrique	9Q-CMK	Cessna 150A	791	9/22/1984	15000139	Nkara			
425	Malila Airlift	9Q-CMK	AN-24	1021	3/28/2000	47309902	N'djili/Kin	5/23/2006	AOG	24.000kgs
16	Malila Airlift	9Q-CMK	AN-26	1029	-	-	N'djili/Kin			24.000kgs
166	M.A.F	9Q-CML	Cessna U206	808	11/29/1984	U20604973	N'dolo/Kin			
445	JP BEMBA	9Q-CML	AN-26	1098	3/19/2004	7408	N'djili/Kin		AOG	24.000kgs
383	E.C.Z/C.M.U	9Q-CMM	Cessna U206	894	8/16/1980	U20604922	Luena/Shaba	10/29/2007	AOG	
223	MR. IVES	9Q-CMM	ISLANDER	732	2/6/1997	814	Goma	9/10/2006	AOG	
88	Méthodistes	9Q-CMN	Cessna 206	-	-	-	Nyembo Mpungu			
436	M.A.F	9Q-CMO	Cessna 206	906	7/11/1991	U20603292	N'djili/Kin	Radié le 13/04/05		
89	M.A.F	9Q-CMO	Cessna 206B			U20600529	N'djili/Kin	11/3/2008	A. Apte	
188		9Q-CMO	Caravelle SE210							
427	GOMAIR	9Q-CMP	B727-100	1144	10/13/2005	19892	N'djili/Kin	1/7/2009	A. Apte	82.082kgs
27	M.A.F	9Q-CMQ	Partenavia	611	3/11/1978	38	N'djili/Kin			
428	M.A.F	9Q-CMQ	Cessna 7210	861	6/2/1988	64936	Vanga	2/11/2008	AOG	
	ATS	9Q-CMR	Caravelle SE 210	829	7/11/1985	229	N'djili/Kin	détruit		
492	M.A.F	9Q-CMR	Cessna 206	1119	10/13/2004	U206-06927	N'dolo/Kin		A. Apte	
221	M.A.F	9Q-CMR	Cessna 206	-	-	U206-02181	Semendwa			
343	Malila Airlift	9Q-CMS	AN-26	1134	11/24/2005	4206	N'djili/Kin	12/13/2006	AOG	24.000kgs

429	Gemico	9Q-CMT	G40	1214	11/22/2007	G40-08-112	Kin/k	12/16/2008	A. Agte	1,814 Kgs
346	BOZACA	9Q-CMU	HS748	-	-	-	Luano/L'sh			
401	M.A.F	9Q-CMV	Cessna TU-206G	926	7/11/1993	U20604365	N'djili/Kin	Radié le 08/09/05		
141	M.A.F	9Q-CMV	CTU-206G	906	3/11/1997	U20604365	N'djili/Kin			
504	GLOBAL AIRWAYS	9Q-CMW	AN-26	1109	8/16/2004	11506	Beni-Wageni			
180	Tavavia	9Q-CMX	Cessna 404	-	-	404-0415	N'djili/Kin			
497	KinAirways	9Q-CMX	B727-200	0036 A	29 10 02	21235				
332	Aéro Club	9Q-CMX					Kananga			
310	M.A.F	9Q-CMY	Cessna 206G	864	4/2/1998	U20603630	-	10/31/2008	A. Agte	
530	Pentalis Aviation Service	9Q-CMY	Caravelle SE 210	678	-	234	N'djili/Kin			
380	Sun Air Service	9Q-CMZ	AN-28	1083	11/20/2004	41003-17	Goma			
546	E.C.Z/C.M.Z	9Q-CNA	Cessna 172K	794	6/26/1984	1722173	Kananga			
49	Waltair	9Q-CNA	SE210	1030	12/4/1998		N'djili/Kin		AOG	
351	Mr. Dreion J.C	9Q-CNA	Cessna 152-11	895		15280990		Etat inconnu		
281	I.T.A.B	9Q-CNB	Cessna 206	-	-	-	N'djili/Kin			
297	Quila Air	9Q-CNE	Nord 2501	919	9/5/1992	142	N'djili/Kin			
190		9Q-CNE	NORD ATLAS				N'djili/Kin			
369	M.A.F	9Q-CNF	Cessna 206	864	1/11/2002	U20603680	N'djili/Kin	10/9/2007	AOG	1,640kgs
292	Kin Cargo	9Q-CNG	DC-3	621	7/11/1978	417826	N'djili/Kin			
413	C. Méthodistes Unis	9Q-CNG	Cessna TA-206G	917	5/12/1992	206G05500	Luena/Shaba			
432	Baleke	9Q-CNI	B707	1079	4/13/2003	19369	N'djili/Kin	AOG		
443	LAC	9Q-CNJ	B737	399	3/22/1973	20795	N'djili/Kin			
282	Hewa Bora	9Q-CNK	B737	-	-	20795	N'djili/Kin			
430	Cdt Alain	9Q-CNM	Cessna 210	-	-	210-59280	N'djili/Kin			
306	Machado Mbwa	9Q-CNN	Aerocommander	811	3/3/1965	560F-1424-70	Luano/L'sh			
459	C. Presbytérienne	9Q-CNO	Cessna 185	-	-	1852694				
524	METHODISTE	9Q-CNQ	C 172				Kananga			
196	M.A.F	9Q-CNU	Cessna T210R	731	4/29/1997	210-64981	Radié le 11/07/03			
61	Diocèse de Tshumbe	9Q-CNX	Cessna 206	-	-	336	Kananga			
492	NEPA	9Q-CNZ	PA 23 Aztec	-	-	2-7734140	N'djili/Kin			
344	V.A.C	9Q-CNZ					N'djili/Kin			
97	SAFE AIR COMPANY	9Q-COA	LET 410 UVP	1205	6/23/2004	781116	Goma	00/06/2008	A. Agte	5,800kgs
226	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-COB	AN-72	1175	9/9/2005	365.720.20.358	Beni-Wageni	11/6/2007	AOG	34,800kgs
381	Spirit of Congo	9Q-COC					Dubai			
468	GLOBAL AIRWAYS	9Q-COD	VISCOUNT 802	1148	6/23/2006	170	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
264	OTRAG	9Q-COE	Argosy MK 1650	614	6/12/1979	6779	N'djili/Kin			
507	I.T.A.B	9Q-COE	HS 748 MF	1018	1/15/1998	28	Luano/L'sh			
312	I.T.A.B	9Q-COE	Handover 780	1042	5/10/2000	7627	Luano/L'sh	Radié le 26/07/07	A. Agte	
157	I.T.A.B	9Q-COE	GI-Gulfstream	1135	12/3/2005	156	Luano/L'sh	12/16/2008	A. Agte	13,921kgs
23	28eme C. Méthodiste	9Q-COF	Cessna U206F	986	10/1/095	U20603260	Kananga	08/07/2008	A. Agte	1,727Kgs
6	ELCIMA	9Q-COH	Cessna 206	574	-	NIL	Luano/L'sh			1,640Kgs
343	TMK	9Q-COI	Cessna Caravane	932	8/2/1992	343	Goma			
479	ASF/Archidiocèse	9Q-COK	Cessna 206	1082	10/30/1996	206U02307	Kisangani			
487	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-COL	AN-28	1149	10/28/2005	1AJ002-09	Bukavu	11/17/2006	AOG	6,500kgs
547	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-COM	AN-28	1136	12/13/2005	1AJ008-21	Bukavu	6/12/2006	AOG	6,500kgs
14	GLOBAL AIRWAYS	9Q-CON	VISCOUNT 806	1099	3/19/2004	302	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
32	Safari Air SPRL	9Q-COO	Piper PA23-250 Aztec	832	2/3/1986	27-2462	N'djili/Kin			
209	SUDAVIATION/WALU	9Q-COO	HS 780C Andover	1071	4/13/2003	XS 612	N'djili/Kin	début		
304	SNEL	9Q-COP	PA 23-250	-	-	27-4836	N'djili/Kin			



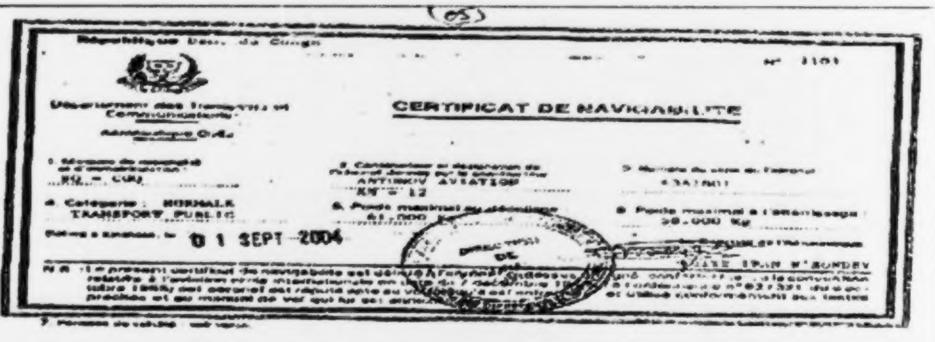
390		9Q-COP	DA AZTEC							
304	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-COR	AN-26	1127	12/27/2005	9802	Beni-Wagen	9/4/2006	AOG	24.000kgs
305	SAM AIRLIFT	9Q-COS	AN-26	1106	10/17/2006	8807	N'djili/Kin	10/16/2007	AOG	24.000kgs
471	DACK	9Q-COU	Cessna 206	752	5/5/1983	2366	N'djili/Kin			
436	CPC	9Q-CPA	Cessna 206	644	-	4902	Zamove	09/06/2008	A. Agte	
440	Défense Nationale	9Q-CPB	Fouga Magister	Provisoire	-	-	N'djili/Kin			
228	Défense Nationale	9Q-CPC	Fouga Magister	Provisoire	-	-	N'djili/Kin			
531	Presi Congo	9Q-CPE	HELICO ALLOUETTE			2180	N'djili/Kin			
540	Malila Airlift	9Q-CPD	AN-28	984	7/3/1998	1AJ009412	N'djili/Kin			6.500kgs
430	Malu Aviation	9Q-CPG	AN-28	984	2/3/1998	1AJ009412	N'djili/Kin			6.500kgs
949	CICET et MENIN	9Q-CPI	Cessna 152 II	636	10/23/1984	152-81270		Radie le 04/04/05		
350	Waltair	9Q-CPI	SE210	1005	12/17/1996	163	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	
91		9Q-CPI	Cessna 152							
307	WIBA	9Q-CPJ	B727-22F	954	8/8/1994	19080	Mbujimayi			Declassé
223		9Q-CPK	DC-6/A							
472		9Q-CPL	DC-6							
331	Business Aviation	9Q-CPM	Nord 262A	1202	13-Apr	38	N'djili/Kin	10/28/2008	A. Agte	10.600kgs
332	Domaine de Bakali	9Q-CPN	Cessna 182	-	-	180-4/480	N'djili/Kin			
553	Diocèse de Dungu-Doruma	9Q-CPO	Cessna 206	819	7/22/1985	U20601995	Dungu	Radie le 23/01/06		
317	Prési Congo	9Q-CPR	HS 125	1024		25247	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
554		9Q-CPR	HS 125-403B							
555		9Q-CPR	MYSTER DA 20				Kisangani			
83		9Q-CPR	Morane							
556	Bra Elf	9Q-CPS	Cessna 172I	1034	-	FR172-033	Kananga			
557		9Q-CPT	Islander							
558		9Q-CPV	Kingair 200							
559	Tracep Cargo Service	9Q-CPW	HS 780C Andover	1002	12/21/2005	15 627	N'djili/Kin	2/21/2008	AOG	47.600 lbs
560		9Q-CPW	HS748							
3		9Q-CPX	Britania							
4		9Q-COR	Cessna 206							
529		9Q-CON	DC-8-53F							
561		9Q-COP	Martin E1							
562	AOEX /Central Air Express	9Q-COO	PIPER AZTEC	1129	10/22/2004	27-7405459	Kisangani	5/20/2006	AOG	
146	Waltair	9Q-COP	Caravelle SE 210	922	12/8/1982	183	N'djili/Kin			
563	AOEX /Central Air Express	9Q-COR	Cessna 206F	1121	4/5/2005	U206-02640	Kisangani	5/20/2006	AOG	
18		9Q-COS	CL-44							
564		9Q-COU	CL-44							
565		9Q-COU	CL-44							
495	Doren Air Congo	9Q-COZ	LET 410 UVP	1133	11/12/2005	851339	Goma	11/21/2008	A. Agte	5.800kgs
566	Malu Aviation	9Q-CRA	AN-28	1026	4/2/1998	1AJ008-08	N'djili/Kin	10/12/2006	AOG	6.500kgs
473		9Q-CRA	B707							
567		9Q-CRA	B727-146							
568	STEPHANE	9Q-CRB	AN-2	1067	2/18/2003	1G 13940	Tshikapa			3.300kgs
437		9Q-CRC								
569	Prési Congo	9Q-CRD								
570		9Q-CRDZ								
571		9Q-CRE								
129	Malta Forrest	9Q-CRF	Beech 100		4/24/1980	B-31	Luano/Lshi			
474		9Q-CRF								



972		9Q-CRG								
142		9Q-CRH								
112	KBV AVIA	9Q-CRJ	LET 410 UVP-E			972006	N'dolo/Kin	3/26/2009	A. Apte	6.400Kgs
973	Prési Congo	9Q-CRK	HELICO AGUSTA			A109A II	N'djili/Kin			
370		9Q-CRL								
441	Ewa	9Q-CRM	B707	1120	2/22/2009	20239	N'djili/Kin	11/1/2008	A. Apte	
103	BOSS MINING	9Q-CRR	EUROCOPTER	1193	12/28/2006	3455	Lubmb/L'sh	7/29/2008	A. Apte	1.162 [illegible]
124		9Q-CRR	AS 350 B3							
484	Hewa Bora	9Q-CRS	B727-100	994	1996	19687	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
165	MAYCOM	9Q-CRU	Convair 580	970	2/2/1995	41	N'djili/Kin			
10	Service Air	9Q-CSA	AN-26	1132	5/14/2005	9005	N'djili/Kin	5/1/2008	AOG	24.000Kgs
574	Air Tropiques	9Q-CSC	PIPER PA	688	8/3/2005	34-8070304	N'djili/Kin	9/10/2008	A. Apte	3.000Kgs
92	SHABAIR	9Q-CSE	B727-100	967	12/15/1994	18332	N'djili/Kin			
72	Air Kasai	9Q-CSH	AN-2	1035	2/19/1999	107614	Tshikapa	Décesse		5.500Kgs
25	I.T.A.B	9Q-CSJ	BAC 1-11	904	7/20/2004	13	Lubmb/L'sh	7/31/2006	AOG	
488		9Q-CSL	DC3							
	Cargo Bull /SOMMERAUER	9Q-CSN	PIPER 34-200	535	2/20/1998	347330186	N'djili/Kin	4/18/2008	AOG	3.900Kgs
413	Malu Aviation	9Q-CSP	AN-28	1022	4/4/1998	1AJ008-09	N'djili/Kin	12/28/2007	AOG	6.500Kgs
170	SWALA	9Q-CST	Skyvan			1860	Bukavu	2/3/2009	A. Apte	12.500 Kgs
137	SNEL	9Q-CSU		572	5/19/1976	1579	N'djili/Kin			
500	SNEL	9Q-CSU	Helico 206	446	7/14/1979	1640	N'djili/Kin	1/7/2007	AOG	
501	LAC/First Transworld	9Q-CSV	B737	1180	9/5/2006	20711	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
46	SWALA	9Q-CSW	LET 410 A	1150	10/28/2005	730209	Bukavu	3/3/2009	A. Apte	
320	SWALA	9Q-CSX	LET 410 UVP	1111	11/25/2006	720209	Bukavu		A. Apte	
200	SWALA	9Q-CSX	AN-28	1191	11/25/2006	1AJ003-12	Bukavu	10/29/2008	A. Apte	24.000Kgs
7	Espace Aviation Service	9Q-CTA		1197	2/14/2007	45802	Brazzaville/Maya-maya	8/18/2007	AOG	
42	Helmut Moszkowicz	9Q-CTB	Cessna 182 F	789	5/14/1993	182-61279	N'djili/Kin	Radié		
39	EXECUTIVE AVIATION	9Q-CTJ	AN-26	1052	4/6/2001	4206	N'djili/Kin			24.000Kgs
160	V.A.C	9Q-CTK	CT210	1046	2/7/2004	T210-0319	N'djili/Kin	6/22/2006	AOG	
100	Business Aviation	9Q-CTM	LET 410 UVP	1928	6/22/1998	882031	N'djili/Kin	7/2/2007	AOG	6.400Kgs
451	V.A.C	9Q-CTN	PARTENAVIA				Goma	6/20/2007	AOG	1.960Kgs
579	THARCISCO / ATO	9Q-CTO	Electra L-188A	930	7/2/1999	1073	N'djili/Kin	AOG		
33	Doren Air Congo	9Q-CTR	AN-24	0137A	11/1/2006	77310802	Goma	2/11/2009	A. Apte	
325	MICHAEL SNOW	9Q-CTS	CL44-D4	1094	10/8/2001	25	N'djili/Kin			
		9Q-CTV	AN-12			3341506				
113	V.A.C	9Q-CTW	Cessna 172	629	12/11/1978	8172-5516	Goma		A. Apte	
236	M.A.F	9Q-CTW	C207	593	2/18/1983	320	N'djili/Kin	3/28/2007	AOG	3.800Lbs
237	AAZ	9Q-CUA	DHC-4	973	2/27/1995	119	N'djili/Kin			
167	CHC STELLAVIA	9Q-CUA	Let 410 UVP	1226	9/24/2008	X-9101	Goma	3/15/2009	A. Apte	5800 Kgs
532	SAFE AIR COMPANY	9Q-CUB	LET 410 UVP	1167	3/5/2006	799325	Goma	1/27/2009	A. Apte	5.800Kgs
431	AAZ	9Q-CUC	DHC-4	975	2/27/1997	241	N'djili/Kin			
305	Waltair	9Q-CUG	SE 210-R	1044	6/9/2000	264	N'djili/Kin			
115	M.A.F	9Q-CUI	Cessna 206	722	10/3/1978	206-06373	Nyarunde		A. Apte	
71	ISAAC BESONGO	9Q-CUL	CESSNA 207A	730	6/14/2006	20700746	N'djili/Kin			
117	Business Aviation	9Q-CUM	Nord 262	1194	1/12/2007	49	N'dolo/Kin	1/2/2009	A. Apte	12.600Kgs
94	MIDDLAND TRACEP	9Q-CUN	AN-26	1204	6/11/2007	1A006011	Bukavu	12/16/2008	A. Apte	6.500Kgs
109	G.P.G	9Q-CUV	VISCOUNT				N'djili/Kin		AOG	
526	I.T.A.B	9Q-CVC	HS-700	1041	4/14/2004	7629	Lubmb/L'sh	4/29/2008	AOG	55.000lbs
265	DALAAS KAVATSHI	9Q-CVE	AN-26	1116	9/25/2004	5301	Beni-Wageri	1/22/2009	A. Apte	24.000Kgs

47	VICTORIA AIR	9Q-CVG	AN-12	1087	12/13/2003	4342406	Goma			
25	ATO	9Q-CVK	HS 780C Andover	1004	12/13/1996	MF/190600	N'djili/Kin			
26	FREE AIRLINES	9Q-CVL	LET 410 UVP	1047	7/21/2000	810617	N'djili/Kin	8/20/2007	AOG	5.800kgs
266	Mango Mat	9Q-CVM	AN-12	1162	3/11/2006	8345503	Goma	11/30/2006	AOG	
1	Mango Airlines	9Q-CVN	AN-12	1161	5/31/2006	334130	Goma	11/30/2006	AOG	
96	MIDDLAND/TRACEP	9Q-CVR	AN-26	1132	12/17/2004	8602		1/18/2006	A. Apte	24.000kgs
371	ATO	9Q-CVS	HS 780C Andover	1003	12/13/1996	MF/192586				
534	BRAVO AIR CONGO	9Q-CVT	DC-9-32	1187	10/23/2006	48127	N'djili/Kin	10/27/2007	AOG	49.090kgs
13	Hewa Bora	9Q-CWA	B727	1007	10/19/1997	20775	N'djili/Kin		AOG	
48	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWC	AN-12	1079	9/11/2003	2400901	N'djili/Kin			
533	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWD	B727	1077	8/13/2003	19562	N'djili/Kin	8/21/2006	AOG	
31	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWE	DC-9-32	1088	12/27/2003	47701	N'djili/Kin	10/3/2007	AOG	110.000lbs
17	Wetrafa	9Q-CWF	DC-9-32	1020	1/13/2001	47531	N'djili/Kin		Declassé	
535	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWG	B707	1084	12/3/2003	19587	N'djili/Kin	2/25/2007	AOG	151.153kgs
402	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWH	DC-9-32	1092	3/2/2003	47744	N'djili/Kin	9/14/2006	AOG,	
403	Wimbi Dira	9Q-CWI	DC-3/C-47B	0068A	12/8/2003	33257	N'djili/Kin			
109	Kin-Airways	9Q-CWK	B707-336 C	0048 A	7/18/2002	20517	N'djili/Kin			
502	Kin-Airways	9Q-CWY	B747-202	0049 A	2/18/2002	21300				
8	SWALA	9Q-CXF	SC7 SKY VAN	1123	12/31/2004	SH 1915	Bukavu	7/23/2008	A. Apte	3.673kgs
337	SWALA	9Q-CXF	Skyvan	1122	12/31/2004	SH 1915	Bukavu		A. Apte	
93	Zaabu Inter	9Q-CXL	AN-2	1125	3/11/2005	1G 20847	Tshikapa	6/22/2006	AOG	5.500kgs
55	Zaabu Inter	9Q-CXH	AN-2	1126	3/11/2005	1G20846	Tshikapa			5.500kgs
101	Doren Air Congo	9Q-CYC	LET 410 UVP	1170	9/8/2006	841201	Goma	4/18/2008	AOG	5.800kgs
576	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CYA	ISLANDER	632	7/20/2006	617	Lubum/L'shi	10/26/2007	AOG	
146	I.T.A.B.	9Q-CYB	HS-780	1006	1/22/1998	R1/74898/179/04	Lubum/L'shi	4/29/2008	AOG	50.000lbs
577		9Q-CYC	DC-3				N'djili/Kin			
	Air Katanga	9Q-CYD	RAYTHEON AIRCRAFT	1218	5/20/2008	BEECH 1900C	Lubum/L'shi	11/19/2008	A. Apte	16.100Lbs
318		9Q-CYE	DC-3				N'djili/Kin			
536	EUROENERGY	9Q-CYK	AN-2	1184	10/14/2006	1G13722	Tshikapa		Declassé	5.500kgs
151	Yuma Aviation	9Q-CYL	King Air C90	926	3/28/1995	LJ660C	N'djili/Kin			
279	Zaabu Inter	9Q-CYL	AN-2			1G15738	N'dolo/Kin	2/20/2009	A. Apte	520 Kgs
150	Business Aviation	9Q-CYM	LET 410 UVP	1029	6/22/1998	902402	N'djili/Kin	12/1/2008	A. Apte	5.800kgs
578	THOM'S AIRWAYS	9Q-CYN	AN-26	1190	11/1/2006	4001	Tshikapa	11/27/2008	A. Apte	24.000kgs
	Zaabu Inter	9Q-CYO	AN-2	0140A	4/17/2006	1G10013	N'dolo/Kin	2/20/2009	A. Apte	5250 Kgs
319	EUROENERGY	9Q-CYP	AN-2	1179	9/12/2006	1G18313	Tshikapa		Declassé	5.500kgs
336	Zaabu Inter	9Q-CYQ	AN-2			1G10013	N'dolo/Kin	2/20/2009	A. Apte	5250 Kgs
108		9Q-CYR	AN-2	1180	10/14/2006	1G17832	Tshikapa	7/3/2008	A. Apte	5.500kgs
86	Transair Cargo Service	9Q-CYS	YS-11A-500	1115	9/24/2004	2051	N'djili/Kin	3/14/2008	AOG	25.000kgs
431	MAF	9Q-CYT	C182	241	4/16/1974	211	Matadi			
324	Filair	9Q-CYU	DC-6/B	1013	5/6/1997	44891	N'djili/Kin			
95	Supreme Kivu Ngongo	9Q-CYV	C402B	673	6/3/1980	402C-0025	Kivu Ngongo	4/26/2008	AOG	6.850lbs
461	Nabanda Zambeke (P.A.L.)	9Q-CYZ	Beech 200	994	6/17/1996	FA173	N'djili/Kin			
149	Doren Air Congo	9Q-CZA	LET 410 UVP	1203	5/11/2007	851524	Goma	11/21/2008	A. Apte	5.800kgs
322	FARDC	9Q-CZD	AN-12				Mbujimay			
272	Blue Airlines	9Q-CZK	AN26				N'djili/Kin		Declassé	24.000kgs
273	Blue Airlines	9Q-CZL	AN-28	966	3/11/1995	1AN006-01	N'dolo/Kin		Declassé	6.500kgs
247	Aero Club	9Q-CZM					Kananga			
274	Blue Airlines	9Q-CZN	AN-28				N'djili/Kin		Declassé	6.500kgs
153	Blue Airlines	9Q-CZO	AN26	1040	4/29/2000	134-02	N'djili/Kin	12/6/2008	A. Apte	24.000kgs
64	Blue Airlines	9Q-CZP	AN-2	1146	10/20/2005	1G22144	Tshikapa	11/23/2007	AOG	5.500kgs
325	Filair	9Q-CZU	DC-6/C118	1010	3/17/1997	44664	N'djili/Kin			

Annex 28



(05)

République Dém. du Congo

CERTIFICAT DE NAVIGABILITE

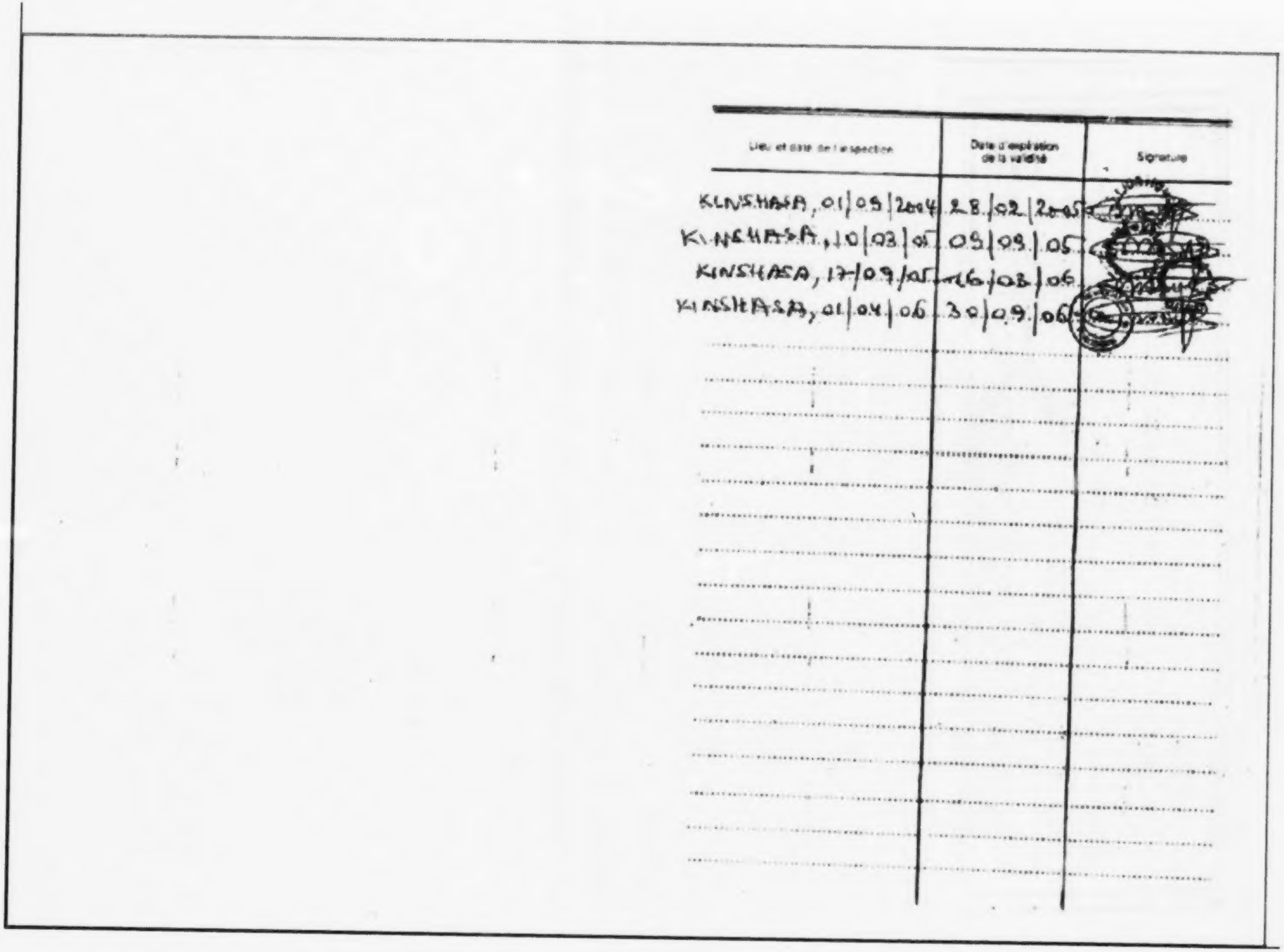
ANTONOV AVIATION

AN - 12

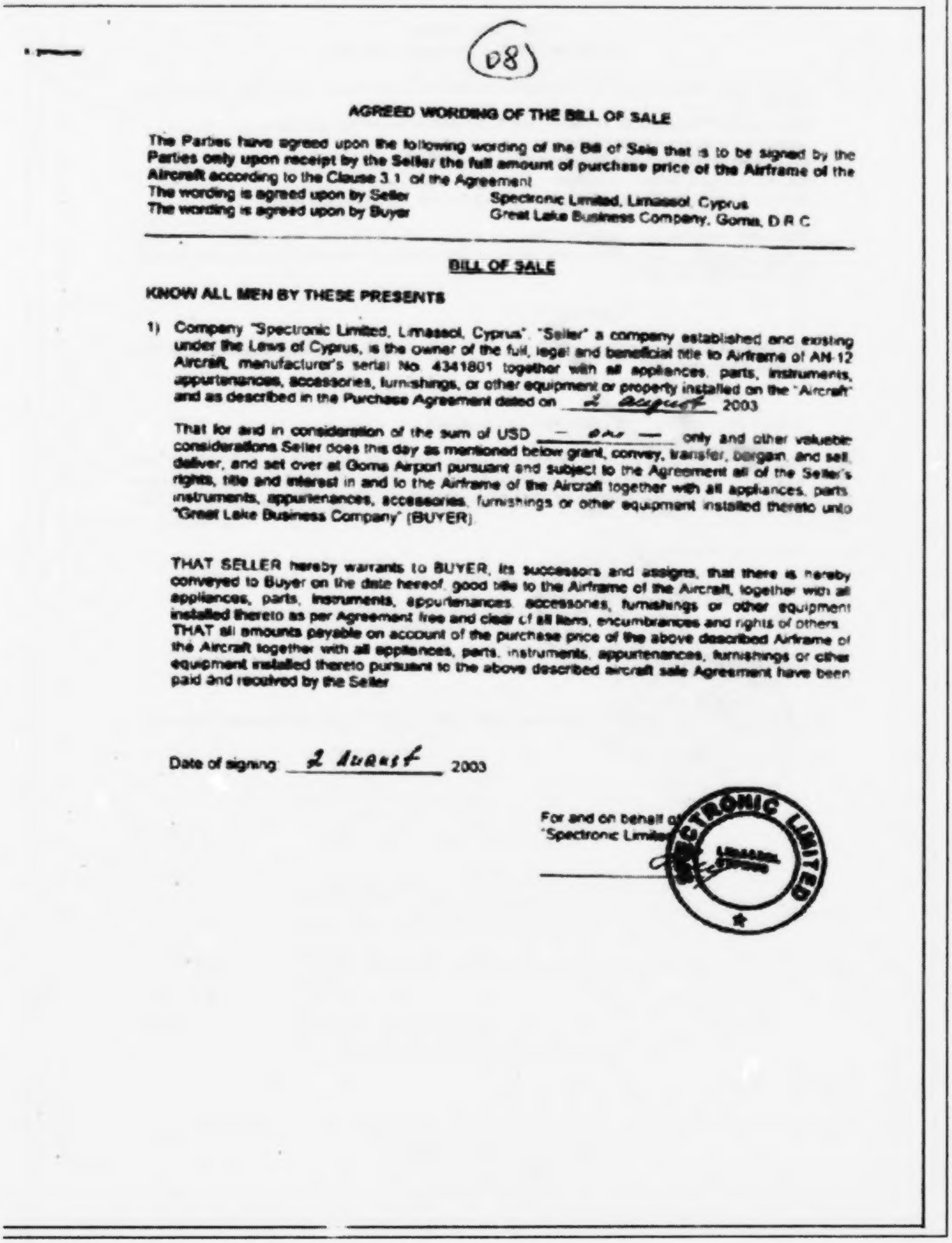
4. Catégorie : NORMALE
TRANSPORT PUBLIC

6. Poids maximal à l'atterrissage :
58.000 Kg

01 SEPT 2004



Lieu et date de l'inspection	Date d'expiration de la validité	Signature
KINSHASA, 01/09/2004	28/02/2005	
KINSHASA, 10/03/05	09/09/05	
KINSHASA, 17/09/05	16/03/06	
KINSHASA, 01/04/06	30/09/06	



08

AGREED WORDING OF THE BILL OF SALE

The Parties have agreed upon the following wording of the Bill of Sale that is to be signed by the Parties only upon receipt by the Seller the full amount of purchase price of the Airframe of the Aircraft according to the Clause 3.1 of the Agreement

The wording is agreed upon by Seller Spectronic Limited, Limassol, Cyprus
The wording is agreed upon by Buyer Great Lake Business Company, Goma, D.R.C

BILL OF SALE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

1) Company "Spectronic Limited, Limassol, Cyprus", "Seller" a company established and existing under the Laws of Cyprus, is the owner of the full, legal and beneficial title to Airframe of AN-12 Aircraft, manufacturer's serial No. 4341801 together with all appliances, parts, instruments, appurtenances, accessories, furnishings, or other equipment or property installed on the "Aircraft" and as described in the Purchase Agreement dated on 2 August 2003

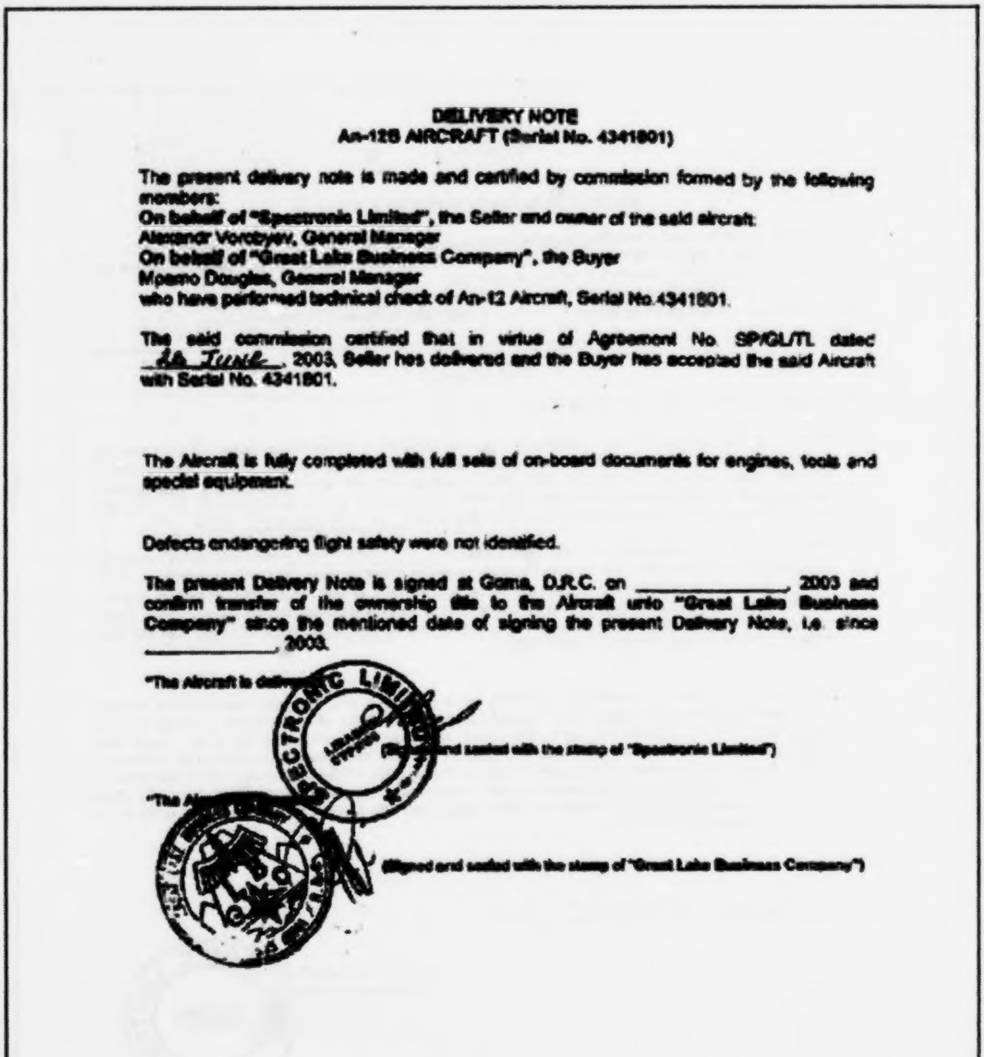
That for and in consideration of the sum of USD — one — only and other valuable considerations Seller does this day as mentioned below grant, convey, transfer, bargain, and sell, deliver, and set over at Goma Airport pursuant and subject to the Agreement all of the Seller's rights, title and interest in and to the Airframe of the Aircraft together with all appliances, parts, instruments, appurtenances, accessories, furnishings or other equipment installed thereto unto "Great Lake Business Company" (BUYER).

THAT SELLER hereby warrants to BUYER, its successors and assigns, that there is hereby conveyed to Buyer on the date hereof, good title to the Airframe of the Aircraft, together with all appliances, parts, instruments, appurtenances, accessories, furnishings or other equipment installed thereto as per Agreement free and clear of all liens, encumbrances and rights of others.
THAT all amounts payable on account of the purchase price of the above described Airframe of the Aircraft together with all appliances, parts, instruments, appurtenances, furnishings or other equipment installed thereto pursuant to the above described aircraft sale Agreement have been paid and received by the Seller

Date of signing: 2 August 2003

For and on behalf o
"Spectronic Limite

SPECTRONIC LIMITED



DELIVERY NOTE
An-12B AIRCRAFT (Serial No. 4341801)

The present delivery note is made and certified by commission formed by the following members:
On behalf of "Spectronic Limited", the Seller and owner of the said aircraft:
Alexandr Vorobyev, General Manager
On behalf of "Great Lake Business Company", the Buyer
Mpamo Douglas, General Manager
who have performed technical check of An-12 Aircraft, Serial No.4341801.

The said commission certified that in virtue of Agreement No. SP/GL/TL dated 28 June, 2003, Seller has delivered and the Buyer has accepted the said Aircraft with Serial No. 4341801.

The Aircraft is fully completed with full sets of on-board documents for engines, tools and special equipment.

Defects endangering flight safety were not identified.

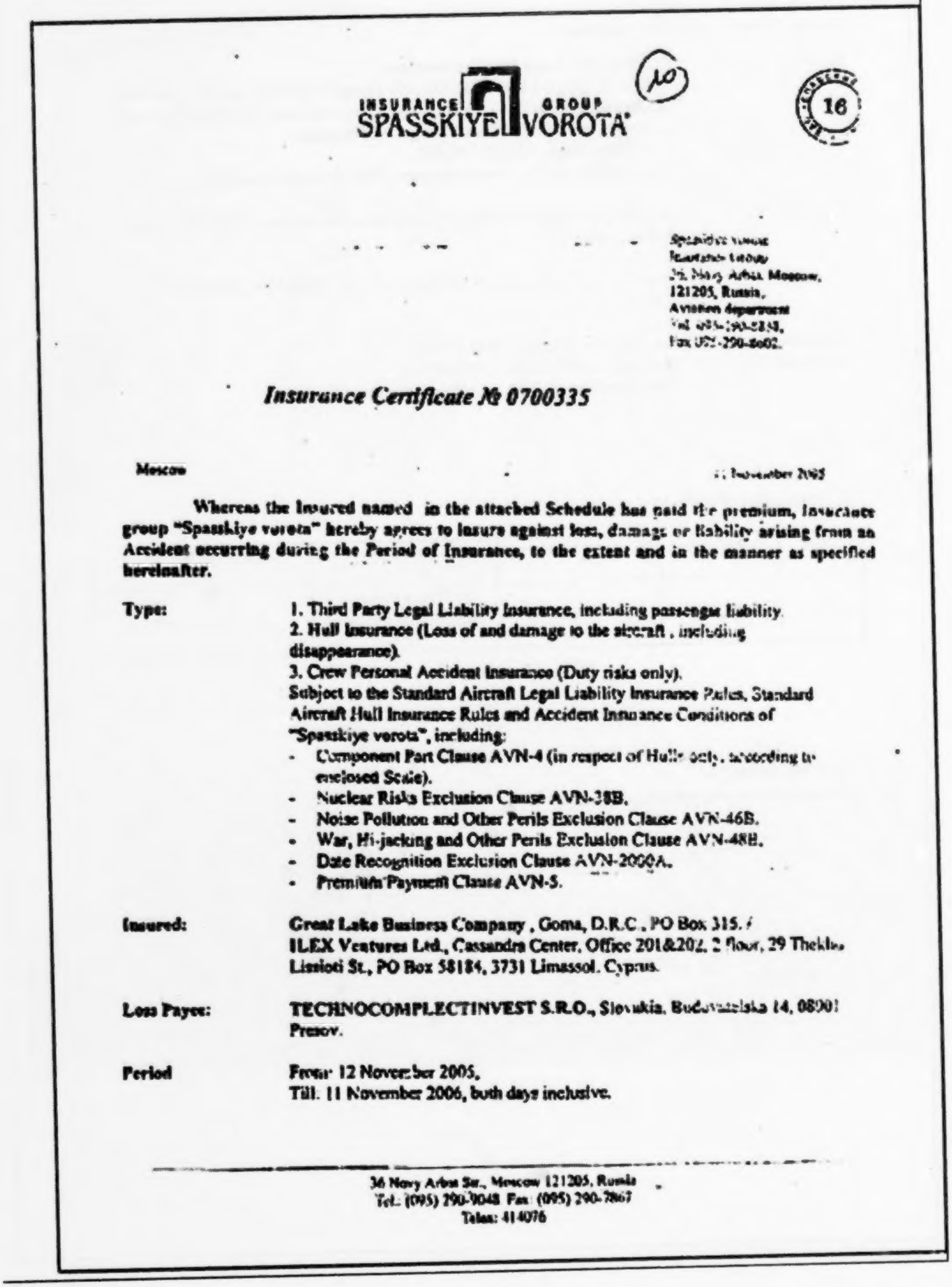
The present Delivery Note is signed at Goma, D.R.C. on ______________, 2003 and confirm transfer of the ownership title to the Aircraft unto "Great Lake Business Company" since the mentioned date of signing the present Delivery Note, i.e. since ______________, 2003.

"The Aircraft is deli

(Si nd sealed with the stamp of "Spectronic Limited")

"The A

(Signed and sealed with the stamp of "Great Lake Business Company")



INSURANCE GROUP
SPASSKIYE VOROTA

10

16

Spasskiye vorota
Insurance Group
36, Novy Arbat, Moscow,
121205, Russia,
Aviation department
Tel. 095-290-[illegible],
Fax 095-290-8002.

Insurance Certificate № 0700335

Moscow **11 November 2005**

Whereas the Insured named in the attached Schedule has paid the premium, Insurance group "Spasskiye vorota" hereby agrees to insure against loss, damage or liability arising from an Accident occurring during the Period of Insurance, to the extent and in the manner as specified hereinafter.

Type:
1. Third Party Legal Liability Insurance, including passenger liability.
2. Hull Insurance (Loss of and damage to the aircraft, including disappearance).
3. Crew Personal Accident Insurance (Duty risks only).

Subject to the Standard Aircraft Legal Liability Insurance Rules, Standard Aircraft Hull Insurance Rules and Accident Insurance Conditions of "Spasskiye vorota", including:

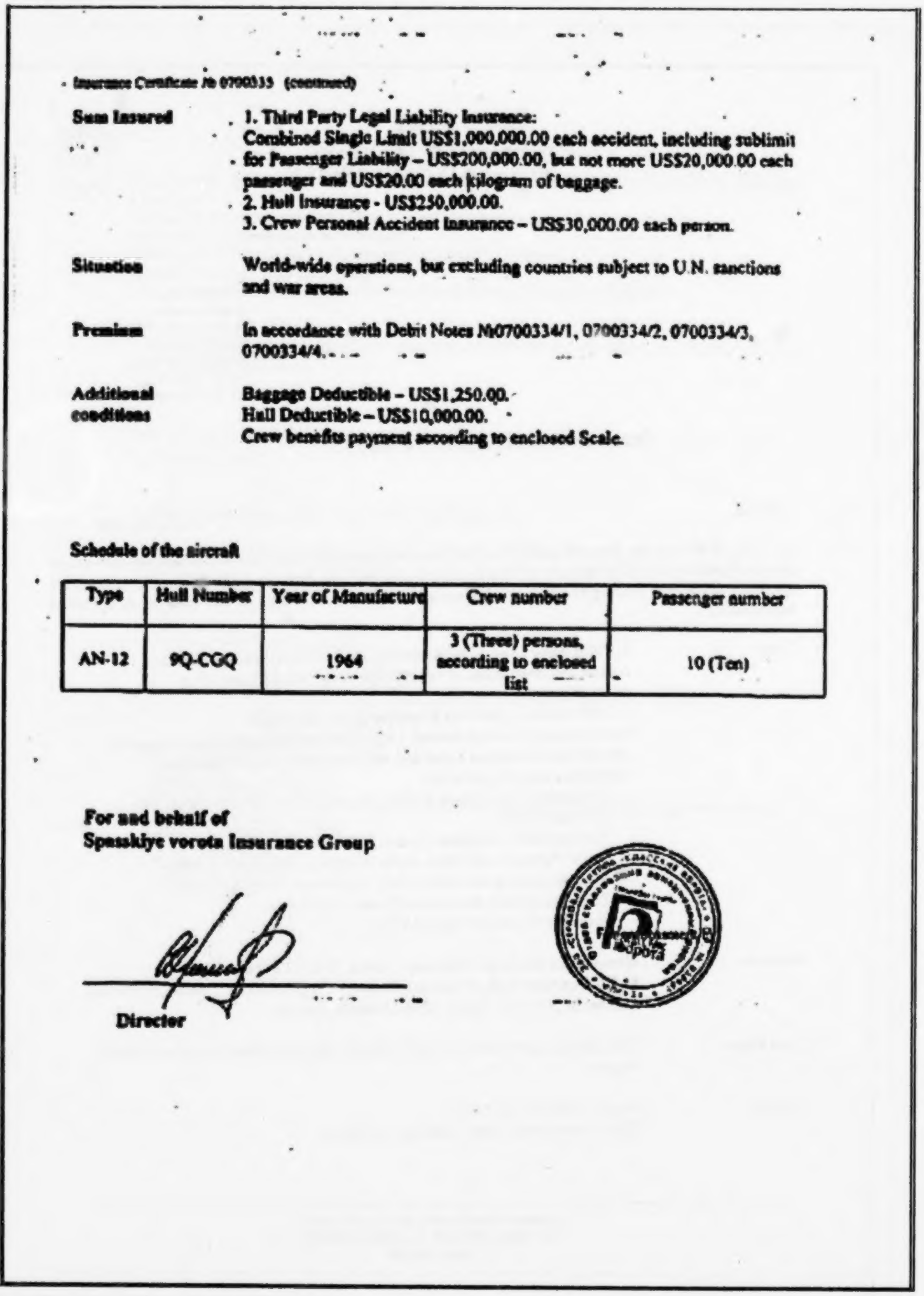
- Component Part Clause AVN-4 (in respect of Hulls only, according to enclosed Scale).
- Nuclear Risks Exclusion Clause AVN-38B.
- Noise Pollution and Other Perils Exclusion Clause AVN-46B.
- War, Hi-jacking and Other Perils Exclusion Clause AVN-48B.
- Date Recognition Exclusion Clause AVN-2000A.
- Premium Payment Clause AVN-5.

Insured: Great Lake Business Company, Goma, D.R.C., PO Box 315. /
ILEX Ventures Ltd., Cassandra Center, Office 201&202, 2 floor, 29 Theklas Lissioti St., PO Box 58184, 3731 Limassol, Cyprus.

Loss Payee: TECHNOCOMPLECTINVEST S.R.O., Slovakia, Budovatelska 14, 08001 Presov.

Period From 12 November 2005,
Till 11 November 2006, both days inclusive.

36 Novy Arbat Str., Moscow 121205, Russia
Tel.: (095) 290-9048 Fax: (095) 290-7867
Telex: 414076



Insurance Certificate № 0700335 (continued)

Sum Insured	1. Third Party Legal Liability Insurance: Combined Single Limit US$1,000,000.00 each accident, including sublimit for Passenger Liability – US$200,000.00, but not more US$20,000.00 each passenger and US$20.00 each kilogram of baggage. 2. Hull Insurance - US$250,000.00. 3. Crew Personal Accident Insurance – US$30,000.00 each person.
Situation	World-wide operations, but excluding countries subject to U.N. sanctions and war areas.
Premium	In accordance with Debit Notes №0700334/1, 0700334/2, 0700334/3, 0700334/4.
Additional conditions	Baggage Deductible – US$1,250.00. Hull Deductible – US$10,000.00. Crew benefits payment according to enclosed Scale.

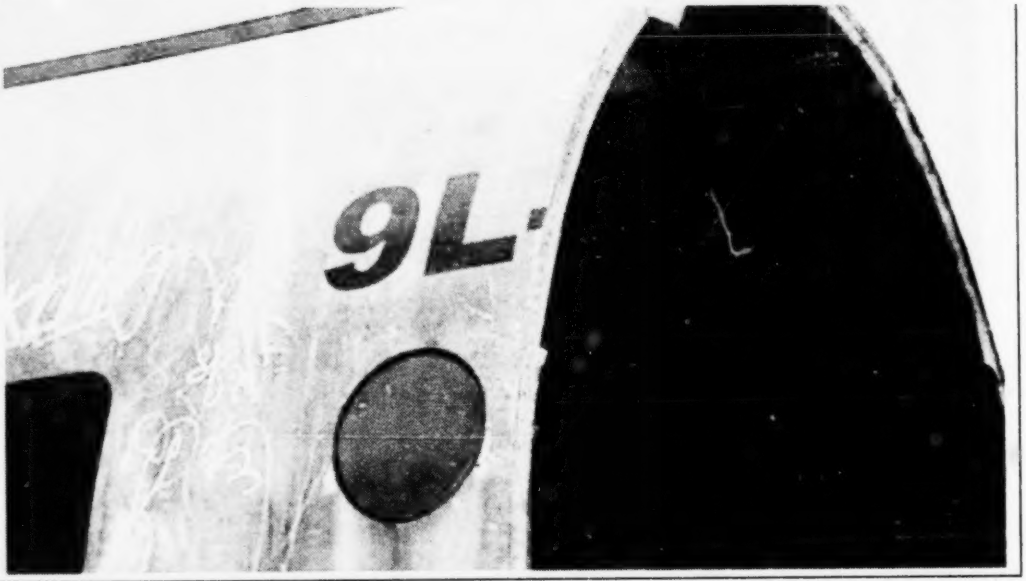
Schedule of the aircraft

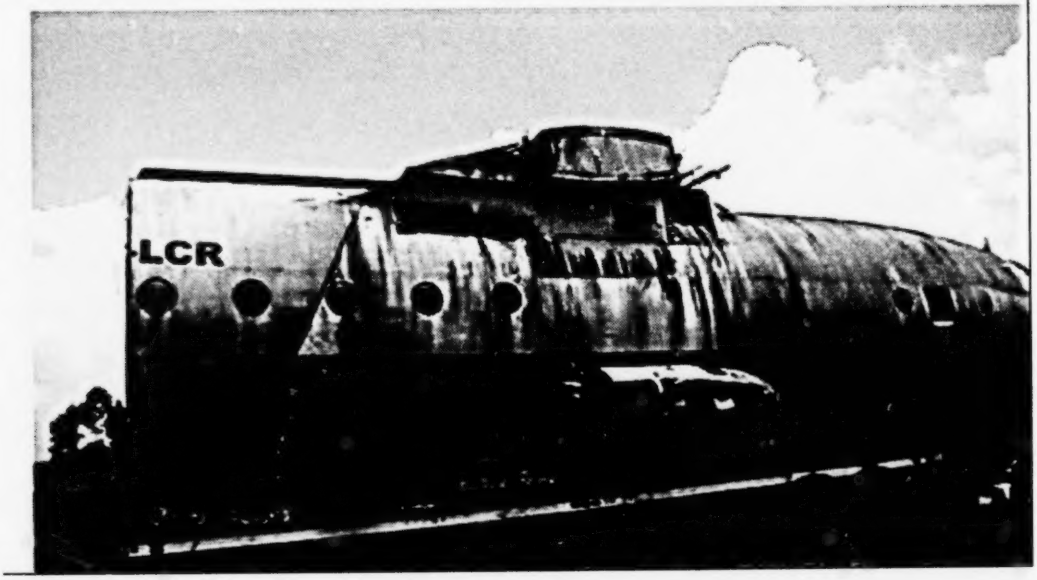
Type	Hull Number	Year of Manufacture	Crew number	Passenger number
AN-12	9Q-CGQ	1964	3 (Three) persons, according to enclosed list	10 (Ten)

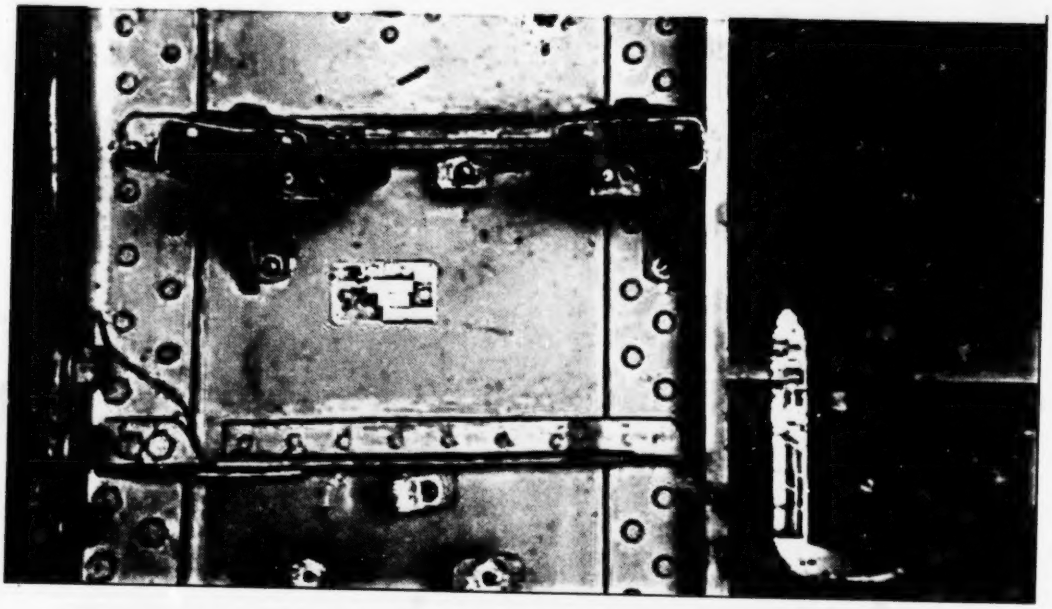
For and behalf of
Spasskiye vorota Insurance Group

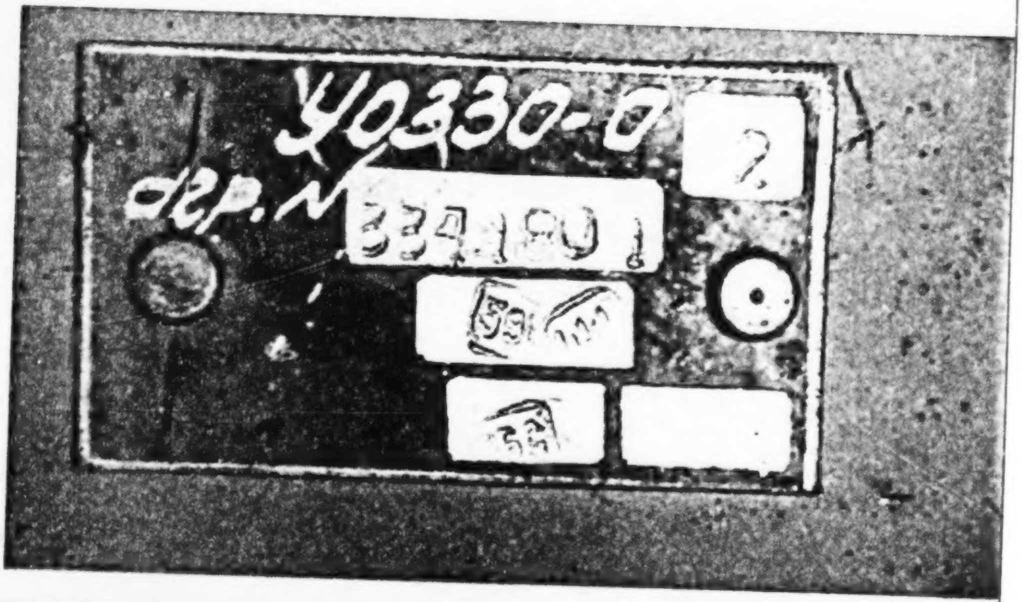
Director

Annex 29





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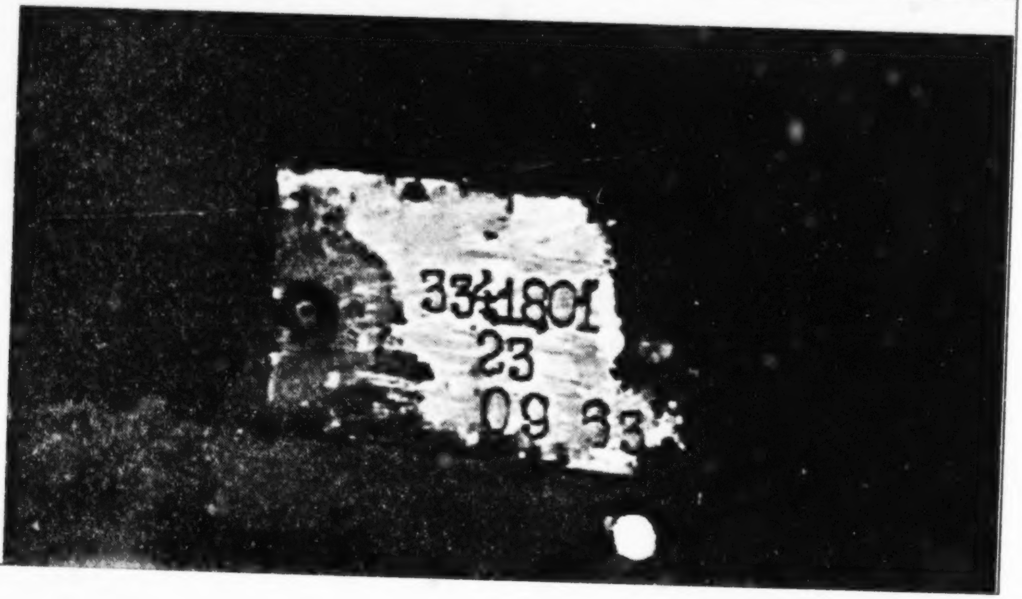
334-1801
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Annex 30

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simbostratus

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Annex 31

Meetings and consultations[a]

Belgium

Government

Ministère des Affaires étrangères

Organizations

Antwerp Port Consultancy — Port of Antwerp
International Peace Information Service (IPIS)
Ostend Airport Authority

Private sector

ING SV Bank

Bulgaria

Government

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Economy and Energy
    Dual-Use Items and Technologies Export Control Department
    Arms Export Control Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
    Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Department
    Export Control Unit
National Agency State Security

Burundi

Government

Forces de Défense Nationale
Ministère de Defense
Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Energie et des Mines
Ministère des Finances
Ministère des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération
Services de voies aériennes
Service National de Renseignement

Organizations

Banyamulenge community representatives
United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)
Human Rights Watch
International Crisis Group
Norwegian Refugee Council

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[a] For security reasons, the names of certain individuals and entities that have provided information or statements to the Group of Experts cannot be listed.

Private sector

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie

Diplomatic representations

Embassy of Belgium
United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Government

Administration Provinciale de Nord Kivu
Administration Provinciale de Sud Kivu
Agence nationale de renseignment
Assemblée provinciale du Nord Kivu
Assemblée nationale
Banque Centrale du Congo
Cadastre foncier de Masisi et Walikale
Centre d'évaluation, expertise et de la certification (CEEC)
Conseiller spécial du Chef de l'Etat en matière de sécurité
Détection militaire des activités anti-patrie (DEMIAP)
Direction de l'aéronautique civile
Direction générale de migration
Forces armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC)
Institut congolais pour la conservation de la nature (ICCN)
Ministère des Affaires Etrangers
Ministère de la Défense et des anciens combattants
Ministère de l'Intérieur
Ministère des Mines
Ministère des Transports
National Focal Point for Small Arms and Light Weapons
Office des douanes et accises
Office congolais de contrôle (OCC)
Office National des Transports (ONATRA)
Police nationale Congolais
Procureur de la République
Régie des voies aériennes

Organizations

Bego-Congo, Exploitation-Forestière
Centre des Jeunes Don Bosco Ngangi, Ouvres de Don Bosco A.S.B.L.
Centre de Coordination pour l'action contres les Mines, Bukavu
ENOUGH
EUPOL
EUSEC
Human Rights Watch
International Criminal Court
International Monetary Fund
MDRP
Médecins sans frontières

MONUC
Radio Maendeleo
Radio Okapi
Pole Institute
Save the Children
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
World Food Programme
World Bank

Diplomatic representations

British Embassy
Embassy of Belgium
Embassy of China
Embassy of France
Embassy of Italy
Embassy of the United States of America
European Union

Private sector

Corporation des Comptoirs Agrées de Goma au Nord Kivu
Federation d'Enterprise du Congo (Bukavu)
SDV Agetraf
TMK
Tengen
Hewa Bora Airways
Supercell

Non-governmental armed groups

ADF-NALU
CNDP
Mai-Mai Ruwenzori
Mai-Mai Mongol
PARECO
RUD-Urunana
FDLR

France

Government

Ministère des Affaires Etrangers

Italy

Procura della Republica di Perugia

Kenya

Government

Kenya Revenue Authority (Mombasa)

Democratic Republic of the Congo Government

OFIDA liaison office (Mombasa)

Rwanda

Government

External Security Organization
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Office of the President, Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region
Rwandan Defence Force
Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission

Organizations

MONUC

Diplomatic representations

British Embassy
Embassy of Belgium
Embassy of the United States of America
Embassy of France

Serbia

Government

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - Directorate for Armaments Control
- Ministry of Economy and Regional Development
  - Department of Foreign Trade Policy and Regime

Uganda

Government

Bank of Uganda
Civil Aviation Authority
External Security Organization
Internal Security Organization, Bunagana
Kisoro District Local Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Uganda Immigration Department
Ugandan People's Defence Force
Uganda Revenue Authority

Organizations

MONUC
Uganda Chamber of Commerce & Industries

Private sector

Machanga Limited
Uganda Commercial Impex (UCI)
Crane Bank
DFCU

Ukraine

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
    Director-General for Armaments Control and Military Technical Cooperation
Security Service of Ukraine
Ukrspetsexport

United Arab Emirates

Organizations

Dubai Multi Commodity Centre

Private sector

Emirates Gold

United Republic of Tanzania

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Port Customs Authorities, Dar Es Salaam
Port Authorities, Dar Es Salaam
Port Authorities, Kigoma
Port Customs Authorities, Kigoma

Democratic Republic of the Congo Government

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Congo, Kigoma

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Government

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Organizations

Chatham House, Royal Institute of International Affairs
Civil Aviation Authority
Human Rights Watch
International Transport Workers' Federation

Global Witness
Omega Research Foundation

United States of America

Diplomatic representations to the United Nations

Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Permanent Mission of Belgium
Permanent Mission of France
Permanent Mission of Germany
Permanent Mission of Rwanda
Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates
United States Mission

United Nations Headquarters

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Department of Field Support
Department of Political Affairs
Office of Internal Oversight Services
Office of Legal Affairs
Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict